THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

Whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1869. NO. 3.

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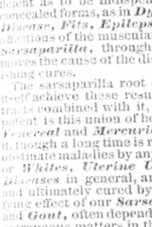
## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt principle of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops itself in one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or other organs, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never appear, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair its health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary.

It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not purified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effects of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

## Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remitten Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

*PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.*

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 67-eod1w-1tw

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his follow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

## THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Enfaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Doct. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,
AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

## MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. july 3 21-1y

## FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, under the personal supervision of John G. Blue, Esq., President Board of Trustees.

Able and experienced teachers will fill all the Departments of the College.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance):

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in Primary Department | $12 00 |
| Tuition in College Department | 18 00 |
| Music on Piano | 20 00 |
| Painting | 20 00 |
| Drawing | 10 00 |
| Ancient and Modern Languages (one extra) | 10 00 |
| Board per month | 14 00 |

For further particulars address

J. G. BLUE,
President Board Trustees.
feb 5 52—4t

## SALE OF STOCK.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at the door of the Court House in the city of Wilmington, I will sell at public auction, for cash, the shares of the Capital Stock of said Wilmington Railway Bridge Company standing on the books of said Company, in the name of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, '69 3-tf

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15,

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Wynne, by leave, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to notify the Senate what number of registration books he ordered, how many he disposed of and to whom, and the amount of money he drew to meet the expense, for distribution, and by what authority.

After considerable debate, Mr. Wynne, by leave, withdrew his resolution and offered another, instructing the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasurer's office; to investigate, also, the affairs of the Secretary of State's office.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the whole matter was laid on the table.

CALENDAR.

Bill authorizing the Board of Education to sell stock in the Wilmington and Manchester and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads came up, was discussed at length, amended, and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, February 15, 1869.

Mr. Sinclair moved to reconsider the vote the bill in relation to the weighing of rosin in the city of Wilmington. Carried.

After a considerable debate between Mr. McMillan who opposed the bill, and Messrs. Sinclair, French and Eestes, who favored it, the bill passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill entitled an act to raise revenue.

Mr. Jarvis moved to add a proviso to sec. 1 chap. 1: "That all the taxes for State and county purposes imposed upon the real and personal property of the State shall in no case exceed two thirds of 1 per cent."

Mr. Jarvis sid he did not intend to make any extended remarks upon this matter as this proviso was nothing more than carrying out the plain provisions of the Constitution. He thought this was the proper place for this Assembly to state explicitly, now they were levying taxes, whether or not they intended to confine themselves to the constitutional limitations.

Messrs. Estes, Vest and others opposed it on the ground that the bill was no place for it as it was a matter for the Supreme Court to decide as to this limitation.

Mr. Mendenhall said he hoped the gentlemen would stick up to their promises to the people last Spring. All Republican speakers in that campaign declared that this was the limitation and that taxation could not go beyond it. Upon the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays being called resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Durham, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, High, Hinnant, Humphrie, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Malone, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, Nicholson, Parker, Pou, Proffit, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett and Williams of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Barnett, Carson, Carey, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Graham, Hayes, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hodgin, Horney, Hudgings, Laflin, Mayo, McCanless, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Price, Robbins, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Vest, Waldrop, White, Wilson and Wiswall.

Mr. Estes changed his vote to the affirmative.

Mr. Durham moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Estes succeeded in getting the floor, and moved to adjourn, which was carried by a vote of yeas 40, nays 37.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869.

Mr. Lassiter presented a communication from Richard Holloman, of Granville, setting forth the suffering condition of the people of said county, relative to their indebtedness, &c., urging the General Assembly to take some action to remedy the same.

On motion of Mr. Osborne it was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to declare persons of color competent to testify in all cases.

Bill to define and punish bribery.

Here Mr. Lassiter arose and announced the death of Mr. Rich, Senator from Pitt county.

The usual resolutions of condolence were adopted, and Messrs. Graham and Hays compose the Senate branch of the committee to accompany the remains to its last resting place, when

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869.

By consent, Mr. Sinclair, from the committee on Private bills, reported favorably upon the bill in reference to the public bridges, roads, &c., in Robeson county.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

By consent Mr. Stilley introduced a bill to repeal section 2 of an act passed by this General Assembly entitled an act to change the time of holding the Courts in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial Districts, so as to allow the Courts in the 8th Judicial District to be held as heretofore.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the rules were suspended, and the bill incorporating the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Co. was taken up.

Pending the reading of the bill a message was received from the Senate, transmitting a resolution announcing the death of the Hon. D. J. Rich, a member of that body, raising a Joint committee to accompany the remains home.

Messrs. Argo and Peck were named as the House branch of the aforesaid committee.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Lassiter: Of a bill to legalize certain acts relating to Probate Judges.

Mr. Stephenson: Of a bill to grant a charter to the Milton & Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret: Of a bill to provide for the election of Mayor for the town of Beaufort.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to extend the time for registering deeds. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Martindale: A bill in favor of J. M. Bateman, of Washington county.—Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Love: A bill to facilitate the payment of old debts. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Bythe: A resolution relating to the Cherokee Indians. Referred to a Select committee, Messrs. Blythe, Love and Davis.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the formation of Corporations for different purposes, was taken up and passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to provide a system of Public Instruction, was taken up and considered by sections.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend the 5th section, providing that the books and course of instruction shall be referred to the General Assembly for their approbation before it is adopted by the Board, which was lost.

Mr. Love said he was opposed to placing in the hands of any one man, *particularly* the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who hails from the land of *isms*, the power to say what text book should be used by our schools, and moved to strike out the whole of the 5th section, which was lost.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend the section by inserting the following:

*Provided*, The text books and all publications prescribed and used in the public schools shall be free from sectarian, denominational and party bias in religion and politics.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word provided and insert the following:

In studies pertaining to the politics of the general government or of the State, the instruction shall be an unconditional sentiment of love for an unconditional and perpetual Union of the States, which prevailed, and the section, as amended, was adopted.

The sixth section provides that the text books selected and prescribed by the Board of Education shall remain in use not less than five years.

Mr. Osborne moved to strike out the entire section, which prevailed.

The seventh section authorizes the Board and instructs them to hold as many teachers in the Institution, annually, as they shall deem expedient.

Mr. Osborne moved to strike out the section, which was lost.

Pending its further consideration, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as being correctly enrolled, to wit:

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bill to amend the charter of the Judson Female College.

Bill to repeal an act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary.

Bill to change the time of holding courts in the counties of Hyde and Martin.

Bill to protect cattle from distemper and other infectious diseases.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Express Steamboat Company. Placed upon the Calendar.

By Mr. French: A bill to allow the Secretary of State to employ an additional clerk. Lies over.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company. Referred.

By the same: A resolution that it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the presence of the United States troops are imperatively demanded until the organization of the State Militia.

The Chair announced Messrs. Estes, Durham, Dixon, Whittley and Ashworth as the House branch of the committee on Conference in regard to the resolution in relation to State lines.

The hour having arrived which was set apart yesterday to pay the proper tributes to the memory of the late Senator from Pitt county, Hon. D. J. Rich, when

Mr. Estes took the floor and pronounced an eloquent and just eulogy upon the many shining qualities and well known merits of the departed Senator.

Messrs. Durham, Stilley, Jarvis, French and Reynolds, colored, followed in eulogy, each paying a glowing and touching tribute of praise to the memory of the distinguished Senator.

On motion of Mr. French, the House adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Long, the rules were suspended and a message was read from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to repeal section second of an act to change the time for holding the Courts in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial Districts. Passed its several readings.

Bill authorizing the Governor to assign rooms to the Supreme Court and Executive officers of the State, with an amendment to strike out "Supreme Court and," which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend title 6, sec. 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes, was taken up, considered by sections.

On motion of Mr. Welker, further consideration of the bill to provide a system of public instruction was postponed until Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1868.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House resolution providing a room for the Superintendent of Public Works.

Several other messages were received from that body transmitting various bills, asking the concurrence of the House.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Gunter introduced the following resolution, which lies over:

WHEREAS, Edgar Miller, colored, Doorkeeper of the House, attempted to arrest a member of this body while speaking in his place on the floor of this House, without authority of the presiding officer, and

*Whereas*, On the same day, Monday, the 15th inst., the said Doorkeeper did assault with violence, an officer of this House, taking possession of a room in this building appointed to said officer, in discharge of his duty; and

*Whereas*, The conduct and bearing of the aforesaid Edgar Miller, on the occasion alluded to has been disorderly and subversive of the rights and privileges of the officers and members of this House, and calculated to bring the dignity and authority of the same into contempt:

*Therefore be it resolved*, That, in vindication of its dignity and honor, this House hereby relieves the said Edgar Miller from further attendance in the same as Doorkeeper.

By Mr. French: A bill concerning townships; also to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works Co. Both bills were appropriately referred.

By Mr. Ellis: A bill to incorporate the Sparkling Catawba Spring Company. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House amendment to the bill empowering the Governor to assign rooms in the Capitol to the various officers.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bills extending the limits of the towns of Tarboro and Goldsboro were taken up and recommitted to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Barnett then introduced a bill to submit to a vote of the people certain Railroad appropriations. Referred.

Mr. Sinclair arose to a question of a privilege. He said that it was stated in the Sentinel that the Doorkeeper had collared him and forced him into his seat.—Now the Doorkeeper had certainly attempted to collar him, and he (Mr. Sinclair) had then informed him (the Doorkeeper) that he would give him a horizontal position upon the floor, &c. As to being made to take his seat, that was not so.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the bill in relation to landlords and tenants was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Malone moved to suspend the rules in order to put the bill on its final passage. Carried.

Mr. Hodnett moved that the bill be read section by section. Carried.

G. W. Price, colored, moved to postpone until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Stevens moved that the bill be printed.

After a long debate the yeas and nays were called on the motion to print, and resulted in a vote of yeas 4, nays 86.

Cuffee Mayo, colored, said he was *undisposed* to run the State to a needless expense, he would vote no.

The motion to postpone was put to a vote and lost.

The bill under consideration was then discussed by sections.

Pending the debate upon the 23d section,

Mr. Stilley moved that the House resolve itself into the committee of the Whole.—Carried.

Mr. Estes took the Chair.

Mr. Victor Barringer, of the Code Commission, in accordance with a resolution recently passed so amending the rules as to make such a proceeding admissable, took the floor and explained the section.

Mr. French moved that the committee of the Whole recommend to the House the adoption of the section as it reads in the bill. Carried.

After the adoption of section 33 the further reading of the bill was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Seymour.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the Committee of the Whole arose, and its Chairman, Mr. Estes, reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the report of the Committee of the Whole was concurred in.

After some further amendment and debate, the bill passed its third and final reading.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the rules were suspended and the Senate resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee of six, three on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to consider the erection of a State prison, was taken from the calendar and passed its second reading.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to amend by making the committee seven, four on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate. Carried.

The resolution, as amended, passed its third reading.

By consent, Mr. Graham introduced a bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to complete its Road. Referred.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HORSE RECOVERED.—The horse advertised in yesterday's issue as stolen from Wm. Hinnant in Wilson county on Sunday night last, is now in the hands of Sheriff Lee, of this county. The horse was found in the possession of Eli Dampier, who, it will be remembered, informed recently against a gang of horse thieves, obtaining thereby his own discharge from prosecution by the District Attorney. A capias was some time since issued for Dampier's arrest, but for prudential reasons it was not executed until he was caught with Mr. Hinnant's horse. Heis suspicioned of stealing the animal in question, and is now confined in the county jail.

*Raleigh Standard.*

### Fourteenth Senatorial District.

The election for Senator in this District on the 18th instant, has, we regret to learn, resulted in the election of Mr. A. J. Jones, the Republican candidate, by a large majority. The returns which reach us from various sources are not official or full, but sufficient to indicate the above result. Columbus county gave an unexpected vote in favor of Jones, which at once puts the election beyond doubt.

We had hoped better for the people of Columbus and Bladen, knowing as they did the corruption of this man while in office; but our hopes are disappointed, and dishonesty and worthlessness have again triumphed over integrity and true merit.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—Noon.

France no longer demands passports from American travelers or residents. Mr. Seward recommends naturalized citizens to continue to carry them.

### From Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 20—Noon.

The Peruvian Ironclads arrived at this port today.

### The Arkansas Troubles.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20—Noon.

The Arkansas militia who killed Mr. Davis near Mound City, were arrested last Monday, court-martialed Tuesday and shot Wednesday.

### By HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 20—Noon.

The Government is equipping a flotilla with which to attack Guanaga, where the insurgents are fortified, having brass cannon manned by Americans.

A rebel expedition have recently effected a landing at Cochinas.

Baldy Smith declines the Consul-Generalship.

The Chasseurs arrived to-day.

The Diario (newspaper) says that Cespedis and a great part of the rebels are within the jurisdiction of Holquin.

The Spanish force in arms amounts to seventy thousand.

At Holquin on the 7th inst. communication was cut with the troops. The rebels surrounded the town and captured the mails.

The troops recaptured Memcaragua.

### The Southern Press Convention.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 20—P. M.

The press Convention adjourned to-day.

The Board of Trade was presented with a pair of goblets as an evidence of appreciation of the hospitalities extended and enjoyed by the members of the Convention.

Some of the members left for their homes this evening. Others will leave for New Orleans tomorrow to enjoy the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel.

The citizens of Mobile behaved splendidly, doing all in their power to make the sojourn of the members pleasant and agreeable. The Convention lavish thanks for the hospitalities enjoyed.

### From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—P. M.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Virginia, praying for the ratification of the Convention's Constitution and against relieving political disabilities.

The tenure of office repeal bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—The New Mexico election contest resulted in unseating Clover, who has occupied it during the entire session, and seating Chaves.

The rules were suspended and the constitutional amendment taken up.

An amendment forbidding the deprivation to vote or hold office on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude was adopted.

The Constitutional amendment as amended was then passed by a vote of 140 yeas to 33 nays. It goes to the Senate for concurrence—Mr. Colfax voting aye. After which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It seems that the officials at the Capitol consider the President's signature unnecessary to the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

The bill removing officers of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, after thirty days, who cannot take the oath of July 2d, 1862, except those relieved of political disabilities, is a law without the President's signature.

The copper tariff bill will be due on Monday next.

The Reconstruction Committee is in regular session. They have not acted on the amendments of the Senate to the bill removing political disabilities, which passed on Monday. The excuses recently alluded to were those made by individual members of the committee or by the sub-committee. The whole bill will be overhauled in ful committee before it is presented to the House.

The following are the comments of the London press on the rejection of the Alabama treaty:

The Standard (Conservative) regrets the rejection of the advances for a new treaty. They must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from past concessions, and hereafter will only treat on terms of absolute equality.

The Times says: The present treaty testified England's amity to its failure. It does not endanger the peaceful relations of the two countries, but will rather serve as a warning for the new Convention.

The Post (Conservative) regrets the rejection only on account of delay.

### From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb, 20—P. M.

Chas. A. Gambrel, Esq., extensive flour manufacturer, is dead. He had reached the age of 64 years.

### From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 20—P. M.

It is reported that the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of this city is a defaulter to the amount of ten thousand dollars. He has fled the city.

There was a slight run on the bank to-day.

ROBBERY.—The kitchen of Mr. Thomas Powers in New Berne, was broken into a few nights since and robbed of a quantity of groceries.

AIR LINE.—We understand that the Engineers will soon commence the survey of the Air Line Railroad from Wilmington, N. C., via New Berne, Washington and Plymouth to Norfolk, Va. When completed, and in connection with the Annamessic Line, it will make the time between Wilmington and New York some ten hours quicker.

For the Journal.

## THE BEAUTIFUL SUNSET.

They tell me that she died to-day,
Ah! now I well know why
So many Angels all day long
Have waited up on high.
Like fleecy clouds they seemed the while they floated slowly by,
But now at sunset there can naught
But Heavenly brightness vie
With the glory of their garments as they fill the Western sky.

The Angels that have called her long,
They surely now have come
To greet their sister spirit, and
They'll safely bear her from
The pain and ills she has endured, and gently lead her home;
And while we lay that precious form
Within the silent tomb,
The "Songs of Praise that Angels sing," shall sound through Heaven's dome.

Two years ago she wept a babe,
Whose life had just begun,
It "was exhaled to Heaven like
A dew-drop in the sun."
Another Angel's wing might hide the tiny little one,
But *she* will find it—*she* will hear
Her baby's faintest tone;
By every mother impulse she will know and claim her own.

I can almost fancy on the breeze
That echoes faintly ring
Of music from their golden harps,
While Angel voices sing:
"Come, earth-worn spirit, rest upon the footstool of the King!"
Io! in the West through pearly gates
The host is entering.
*His* presence! See Heav'ns brightness fall on robe, and crown and wing!

Ah! could the mourners but look up
And see that glorious throng,
Could they but catch the echoes of
That joyous, greeting song;
Could they behold their darling borne on pinions swift and strong,
And see the smile she's wearing,
As she wings her way along,
They'd be content that God did not her stay on earth prolong.

Oh! weeping ones can ye not lift
Your eyes, can ye not say
"*His* will be done!" "He giveth, and
Shall he not take away?"
Her place is vacant in your home—but would ye bid her stay
And suffer here? Look up! behold
Her there in bright array,
Singing "Hosanna to the Lamb" in realms of endless day.

God pityeth his children, and
But chasteneth in love.
Your Father proves your faith—O, lift
Your broken hearts above;
*Christ* will still the troubled waters, and o'er the waves will move,
With "Peace be still"—The Holy Ghost,
The Comforter—the Dove,
While your beloved wears the crown that waiting Angels wove.

FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

### Small-Pox and Vaccination.

It was stated some days ago, on the authority of reports from California, where small-pox has been prevailing to a frightful extent, that vaccination proved of no avail, and that even persons who had previously had the disease, and were well marked by it on every part of their body, contracted it a second time and died of it.—These facts; which seem to be well authenticated, were calculated to alarm the public mind and to destroy confidence in the only preventive hitherto relied on. The subject seems to be attracting the attention of medical men, and Dr. Hall, in a late number of his Journal of Health, gives the following as his opinion.

1. Infantile vaccination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year.

2. At the beginning of the fourteenth the system gradually loses its capability of resisting until about twenty-one, when many persons become almost as liable to small-pox as if they had not been vaccinated.

3. The liability remains in full force until about 22, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct in about fifty, the period of life when the general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life, for two or three terms of seven years each.

4. The great practical use to be made of these statements is—let every youth be revaccinated on entering fourteen. Let several attempts be made, so as to be certain of safety. As the malady is more liable to prevail in cities during winter, special attention is invited to this subject at this time.

### Shrewd Method of Evading the Tariff Laws.

One of the shrewest dodges yet invented for evading the payment of duty on imported goods has just been reported to the treasury. A Boston hotel keeper, wishing to furnish his hotel with the very best of furniture at the cheapest possible cost, went to Paris, a short time since, rented a house, bought about $60,000 worth of furniture and took it into the house. A portion of the furniture, such as bedding, towels, carpets, &c., were made up in the house by workmen employed for the purpose. An officer of the customs in New York city, who happened to be in Paris at the time, was invited by the hotel proprietor to become his guest, to which he consented, thereby saving all expenses of board, lodging, &c. In a few days after the customs officer left, the furniture was shipped for New York, and, it is alleged, was admitted free of duty on the proper evidence having been submitted showing that the goods were personal effects which had been in use before shipment. Once landed in New York, the furniture was forthwith carried to Boston, and the enterprising Yankee had achieved a success.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. *Herald.*

SLEEPING CARS.—Extra Billy Smith is said to be going to cause two sleeping cars to be placed on the North Carolina Railroad.

NEW STEAMER.—A new steamer called the Louisa, (propeller) of about 300 tons burthen, is going to be placed on the line between Baltimore and the Roanoke river as high up as Williamston, touching Fortress Monroe, Portsmouth, Edenton, Plymouth and Jamesville. From Norfolk the steamer will pass through the canal.

COTTON FACTORIES.—There are 15 cotton factories in North Carolina, running 21,112 spindles, and turning out 3,000,000 pounds of spuncotton yarn.

Special Corres. of the Baltimore Sun.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Copper Tariff Veto—Suffrage Constitutional Amendment—Another Senatorial Muddle—Interesting Contest—Course of Southern Senators on the Suffrag Amendment—General Sherman, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1869.

The copper tariff bill is yet in the hands of the President, with no authoritative assurance that it will be vetoed, though there is a general impression that Mr. Johnson must return the bill with reasons for refusing to approve. This opinion is not based upon anything said by the President since the bill was placed in his hands, but it is argued that Mr. Johnson, to be consistent with his well understood sentiments as to free trade, must veto this copper bill. There is great anxiety manifested on the subject, alike by the friends and opponents of the measure, and the latter affirm that if the bill comes back to Congress it cannot be passed over the veto.

The President has appointed Thomas Murphy and Hampton B. Denman commissioners to negotiate a treaty with Miami Indians of Kansas and Indiana, now temporarily in this city.

Another scene of confusion amounting to an almost inextricable parliamentary muddle, took place in the Senate this afternoon in discussion upon the proper mode of disposing of the suffrage constitutional amendment, which had come back from the House on the refusal of that body to concur in the Senate amendments.

Over three hours were spent in determining the effect of the Senate receding from its amendment, nearly one-half of the Senators arguing that such action would have the effect of passing the joint resolution as it came from the House originally; the other half holding that the passage of a motion to recede left the suffrage amendment open for amendment, or adoption, or rejection.

It became evident that the Republican Senators were about equally divided upon the House proposition, which was construed to prohibit, by implication at least, colored citizens from holding office. On this ground the southern Senators appeared to be a unit in opposition to the resolution, they demanding that the measure should be so worded as to give negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to them in South Carolina, Louisiana, etc.

On this subject quite a heated conversation was indulged in between Senator Stewart and the Southern Senators in one corner of the Senate chamber whilst the various votes were being taken. Mr. Stewart had undertaken to engineer the suffrage resolution through in a jiffy, to-day, and had counted upon the co-operation of the southern Senators.

The Senate having subsequently receded from its amendments and refused to adopt the House resolution, left the whole subject again open, to begin *de novo*. This was just what Senators Sumner and Wilson desired, and thereupon they simultaneously, with a dozen other Senators, jumped to the floor, clamorous for recognition from the Chair. Mr. Stewart rushed down close to the President's chair and succeeded in getting in a motion to take up the suffrage resolution adopted by the Senate judiciary committee, which gives the colored citizen the right to hold office.

This resolution was expected to have the support of the southern Senators, and that therefore it would pass instantaneously; but to the consternation of the excited Stewart, up sprang Senator Howard, one of the most radical of radicals, and announced his determination to oppose and discuss the resolution. Senator Nye also said he would oppose the measure.

It was now six o'clock, and the Senators very generally

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BATTLE HOUSE, MOBILE, ALA., February 17th, 1869.

*Dear Journal*:—After a continuous ride of upward of eight hundred miles and more than fifty hours, we reached the "Gulf City" safely on yesterday morning. So raw and bleak was the atmosphere as we steamed down the Tensaw River and through the Mobile Bay, which terminated our long but pleasant journey, that we could well have supposed that we were approaching Portland, Maine, instead of Mobile, Alabama, as our steamer rounded to her wharf. But the whole-souled, warm-hearted greeting with which we were received and with which we have been treated have more than counterbalanced all the gloom and chilliness of the weather. The wintry atmosphere and murky skies have been made "glorious summer" by the genial liberality and hospitality of the Mobile people.

As long, and under other circumstances as tedious and uncomfortable as our trip under ordinary circumstances might have been, it was rendered pleasant by the considerate kindness and attention of the several gentlemen who had us in charge during its continuance. Captains Belden of our own Road, and Moore of the South Carolina Railroad are particularly remembered in this connection. Captain Herndon, of the Atlanta and West Point Road, flavored the ordinary attentions, usual on such occasions, with certain superficial comforts, which links his kindness with the most agreeable recollections of the journey. On all hands so much consideration has been meted out to me on the first *official* trip since my connection with the press, that I do not know whether to be more hurt at my personal insignificance or pleased with my editorial importance.

At Aiken, South Carolina, we were joined by Capt. Dawson, of the Charleston *News*, whose ability, industry and business integrity, in connection with his partner, has made their paper one of the leading journals of the country. Capt. Dawson is one of the most courteous gentlemen and pleasant companions with whom we have met. At Augusta our party was enlivened by the addition of Randall, of the *Constitutionalist*, whose humor sparkles and effervesces with the brilliancy and flavor of rich wine, and Walsh, of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, whose varied information upon everything relating to Georgia, made him a most pleasant companion. From Atlanta, Major Steele, of the *Intelligencer*, the Nestor of the Georgia press, whose ripe experience and agreeable manners added zest to our journey. At different points the delegation was increased. Col. Lamar, of the Columbus *Sun*, whose unflinching devotion to principle and whose sterling abilities have done so much to save Georgia from the ravenous wolves which seek her destruction. Major Thompson, of the Savannah *News*, whose vivacity and wit are more youthful now in their strength and brilliancy than when, more than twenty years ago, he put the country in a broad grin by detailing the difficulties and humors of Major Jones' Courtship, joined us at Montgomery. Mr. Reese, of the Macon *Messenger*, and Col. Stiles, of the Albany *News*, gentlemen of standing and influence in the State, were important and pleasant members of the party. The presence of the ladies, who accompanied their husbands, lent a charm and fascination which was not the least pleasant feature of the occasion.

South Carolina does not present, at least along the route of travel, as healthful and thrifty an appearance as I had hoped to see. Like our own State, she seems to be weighed down by the load of political malignity and ignorance which hangs as an immovable incubus upon her prosperity. Her people do not seem to be inspired with the dawning of a promising future which is awaking her neighbors of Georgia into confidence and cheerfulness. Political proscriptions and profligate, dishonest and ruinous expenditures of the public money are crushing the spirits and retarding the progress of the people of the two Carolinas.

We, however, traveled with several gentlemen from the North, seeking investments for themselves, or as the agents of capitalists and corporations, looking for eligible situations and desirable localities for the establishment of manufactories of one kind or another. All expressed themselves as plesed with our people and country, and agreeably surprised at the sentiments which prevailed. Some had come with many misgivings for their personal safety, and all with the expectation of being treated with discourtesy, if not with positive insult, so completely and successfully had the miserable jack-a-napes who write for Northern journals, and who edit Radical papers in the South, falsified the real condition of things in this section. How contemptible are such fellows as come among us, and are not satisfied in usurping our offices, overturning our laws, trampling upon our ancient customs and outraging our most sacred sympathies, but must prejudice the world against us by a system of lies as infamous as they are false. How much more despicable are those bastards of our own soil, who are purchased by the emoluments of office and the blandishments of power, to aid these harpies in befouling their own nests.

Throughout Georgia things looked better. The people are more cheerful and had an air of confidence and prosperity.—The fences were all in good condition, and abundant preparations were noticed for the coming crop. Wagons in good condition, drawn by fat oxen, were hauling cotton to the depots, and returning with fertilizers. A few more crops, with cotton at thirty cents a pound, and Georgia will rise Phœnix-like from her ashes, with increased strength and prosperity. With lands hardly equal to those of her neighbors in fertility, with no greater advantages of climate or transportation, she is outstripping them all in the new race. We could not but believe that her better political situation had much to do with this condition of affairs. Her farmers are hopeful, industrious, determined. The negroes are cheerful and contented. The quantity rather than the quality is the only complaint in regard to labor which I have heard. The system of farming on shares has been entirely abandoned, so far as I can learn. The wages of first class hands range from about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty dollars a year, with rations. The preparations for the coming crop are far in advance of any previous year. Possibly the scarcity of labor may decrease the number of acres cultivated, but the money saved in this way will be expended in fertilizers, and by more thorough cultivation it is thought large yields will be realized with a saving both of labor and land.

The change as we passed into Alabama is very marked, though for some time after we had passed the line much of the spirit of progress evidenced in Georgia was still visible. Yet as we advanced into the State the same gloom and despondency which hangs over North and South Carolina is blighting the people of Alabama. Montgomery is reeking with the corruptions and crimes which have made Columbia and Raleigh infamous. The railroads are in bad condition, the cars old and worn, the fields lying idle and the fences going to ruin. The hand of reconstruction has been laid with too much force upon these oppressed people. It will require time to repair the damages.

Impressions of Mobile must be left for a future letter. The salient points of the Convention, which met to-day, will be anticipated by the telegraph, and they must be left for consideration hereafter. E.

### The Retiring President

With the inauguration of his successor, General GRANT, President JOHNSON will bid farewell to the White House and the multifarious and burdensome duties of the Executive. His position has been by far the most unpleasant and burdensome of any President who has ever occupied the Chief Magistrate's seat. Exposed always to the malignant attacks and open opposition of a Congress who hampered him in every conceivable manner, opposed his usefulness with the most unconstitutional restraints, surrounded him with vindictive subordinates and mean spies, whom he was powerless to remove; yea, and even impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors without a cause, with one of the most foul and malignant, though unsuccessful, attempts to convict him, he has breasted an endless storm of hatred and ill-will, and all because he attempted to discharge his sworn duty independent of their opinion.

However much we may feel indisposed to admire the man, the South can but recognize in the Executive one who has been a friend to the best of his ability and high position. Though that policy, which has been ridiculed as egotistical and to which he so firmly adhered, may have been faulty in many important particulars, yet, in the exercise of his high powers, until they were curtailed beyond all precedent, has he stood the only barrier, with that sacred and bitterly besieged instrument, the Constitution of our Fathers, in hand, between a conquered and outraged people and their cowardly oppressors and malignant foes. Single-handed did he encounter this storm of opposition, and heroically imperiled his own official life and reputation. In this President JOHNSON has great claims to our gratitude—he befriended us when all others oppressed, and for this will the Southern people remember him ever.

But Mr. JOHNSON, though relieved of his position, is not quite dead yet, and will live to be heard from by his foes, now that he is free from the restraints that his position imposed. He needs rest, and contemplates a trip to Europe. From thence he will return restored with all his vigor, and will give his opponents some trouble. They raised the standard of opposition when he was in their power, and it is not probable that he will soon forget it. Before he departs from the shores of this continent he will visit his home in Tennessee. His departure may be delayed some months, for already are invitations pressing him from various cities and the good people everywhere. He has filled almost every position of public trust, and it is not likely that the people will soon forget him. He has no ambition now to gratify, but he has a people to serve and wrongs to repair. He must and will enter upon the task when his energies are restored, and will be heard from yet. With his Conservative views, Radicalism will find in him a strong opponent, and it may well be on its guard.

## OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

**Dickens and the Legislature of "Reconstructed" North Carolina—The Stay Law Still Hammering at Revenue—The Injunction Case—Washington's Birth-day and Ragland and Brogden—Naughty Feeling among the Officials in the State Capitol—A. J. Jones, of Cotton notoriety.**

RALEIGH, Feb. 23, 1869.

*Dear Journal*:—In surveying the motley crew who constitute the Legislature of "reconstructed" North Carolina, I have been frequently impressed with the resemblance, in mental, personal and social habitudes, which many of its members bear to persons and characters whom I have elsewhere seen, and more particularly, of whom I have read in books here and there. The chief charm of Dickens' portraitures lies in the fact that every one has met the counterpart of most of them in his every-day experience. And so one might almost be disposed to swear, but for the anachronism, that the great Novelist had drawn many of his amusing portraits from Radical originals in these days of "loil" rule, men and manners. Look from the galleries, with me, down upon the piebald assemblage in the Hall of the House of Representatives: There is French, the very *fac simile* of Turveydrop, with his grandiloquent "deportment" and lofty stride; here is Estes, Tupman all over, with his would-be jaunty air, pug style of configuration and "festive" qualities; yonder is Jefferson Brick in the Speaker's chair, and, whispering to him, is the flatulent and empty Elijah Pogram, in the person of the redoubtable Laflin. Over in the Senate there are several sniffling and whining Chadbands—Welker, Blythe & Co.; the veritable Dick Swiveller in the lounging "swell" of Wynne, and the indubitable fat boy in Pickwick lolling from the sleepy visnomy of Tod Caldwell. It is asserted, upon something like positive authority, that Boz first got his idea of Squeers, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, from studying Pilgrim Ashley, the Yankee pedagogue from Buzzard's Bay.

It has leaked out, since my last, that another important decision by the Supreme Court will be forthcoming in the course of a day or two, viz: a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Stay Law. The opinion in the case involving the decision is *prepared*, and very reliable rumor assigns the only dissent to Judge Rodman. The consequences of such a decision will be of a very grave character upon public and private interests. While few will question the more than doubtful expediency of the first passage of a Stay Law, even during the war, still fewer will concede the expediency of the present removal of all such barriers to the unfeeling raids of relentless creditors. The Legislature, however, as soon as the *dictum* of the Court is officially made known, will probably devise some steps to circumvent it. At least, such is the talk.

Every step taken by the Legislature in the matter of adjusting the Revenue but involves the financial wiseacres in new labyrinths. They have just incorporated in the Bill a clause—demanded, they contend, by the Constitutional limitation and by their promises to the people during the campaign—that the entire tax, for State and county purposes, on real and personal estate, shall not exceed two-thirds of one per cent. And in the very next breath they insert a proviso that this shall not be held to embrace the taxes levied to meet the appropriations made for railroad purposes, which must, of themselves, constitute the great burden of taxation upon the people! And yet again, in the next moment, realizing the stupidity of their dilemma and the transparent hypocrisy and humbuggery of their action, they hope to muddy the water by enacting that none of these latter taxes shall be collectable during the years 1869-'70! The meaning of it all is that these men see now, staring in their faces, the incipient results of their mad and mercenary folly, which will ripen into a repudiation of their illegal debt and a storm of indignation upon their guilty heads.

Meanwhile, pending all this financial legislation, the opinion of the Court in the Chatham Railroad Injunction case is *not* officially promulged. It is generally known, however, that it is prepared and that it makes the Injunction perpetual, as stated in my last. I *know*, personally, this to be the case; as, also, with regard to the other decision of which I wrote you. I can give you no conjecture as to the cause of the delay in their delivery, other than the possible one that the Court will adjourn in a few days, and their Honors would defer to the last moment the objurgations which the "Ring" will be certain to empty upon their devoted heads. Already, by the way, it is not difficult to detect a member of the "Golden Circle" by a certain elongation of visage—such as Holden constitutionally wears; such as, it may be supposed, Littlefield and Alden are wearing in their several places of *retreat*; or such as Caffee Mayo put on when the feloniously abstracted pistol was seen sticking out of his breast pocket!

Yesterday's proceedings in the Legislature were, as they have been for several days past, wholly unimportant, if I may except the final passage, by the Senate, of the machinery Revenue bill, and the introduction, in the House, of another bill, by French, affecting the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad (the details of which I am not yet cognizant of). Both Houses, after comparatively short sessions, adjourned in honor of Washington's birthday. It was enough to have made the illustrous Father of his country turn over in his grave, that the resolutions of respect to his memory should have been introduced by two such men as John Ragland and Curtis H. Brogden—confessedly about the sorriest representatives of Radicalism in the Assembly. If there could be a "lower deep" than this, what plummet-line can fathom it?

It is quite notorious here that no particular good feeling exists among the various officials in the State Capitol. It is even suggested that, were it not for the discredit it might bring upon "the party," and the lack of the necessary *quantum* of pluck, there would be frequent repetitions, below stairs, of the pugilistic settlement of difficulties resorted to by Edgar Miller and O'Hara, up stairs, and by Speaker Joe and Attorney General Coleman in Theim's barroom. It is made no secret that Davey Jenkins has no *penchant* on the carpet-bag wing of the State administration, and that Menninger, Ashley & Co., have as little use for the scallawag Treasurer. There seems to be but one point upon which they are all agreed, and that is, that poor old man Adams was mighty badly treated by the naughty Chief Justice, and that Jim Harris (nigger) and Holden are the great and shining lights of the Radical-Republican party.

Among all good people here it is held to be a matter of profound regret that A. J. Jones, of cotton notoriety, should have been elected to the Senate from your neighboring District. His presence may be an *accession* to the "Ring," but not to the decency or respectability of the Legislature—if such qualities may be supposed to exist in it. How *will* he get along, when the Treasurer has no money, and all the faithful are on the borrow? By a draw on the *Scriptural Bank*—eh? DOT.

**An Act to be entitled an Act to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to Fugitives from Justice.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*: Section 1. That the Governor on information made to him of any person having committed a felony, and of having fled to parts unknown, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the State, may issue his Proclamation, and therein offer a reward, not exceeding five hundred dollars, according to the nature of the case for the apprehension and delivery of such fugitive to any common jail in the State.

Sec. 2. That the reward authorized in the preceding section shall be paid to the person or persons who may arrest, and cause to be committed such fugitive; but no part thereof shall be paid to any Sheriff or other peace officer, whose duty it is by law to pursue and arrest felons fleeing from justice, and whom the Governor, on Satisfactory evidence, may deem to have been guilty of a default in making such pursuit and arrest, previous to issuing any proclamation.

Sec. 3. That the Governor is directed, upon information made to him, of any sheriff, or other peace officer having failed to discharge his duty in pursuing and arresting felons, as prescribed in the second section, chapter thirty-five, of the Revised Code, to cause the facts of such failure or neglect on the part of a peace officer, to be laid before the Solicitor of the State for the Judicial District in which such delinquent peace officer may reside, to the end that he may be indicted for the same.

Sec. 4. That the Governor, either with or without issuing the proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, be, and he is hereby further empowered to employ a *detective force*, as he may deem sufficient, to pursue and apprehend any felon who is a fugitive from justice, whether within or without the limits of the State, and such detective force shall be in all things subject to the orders and direction of the Governor, shall report to him from time to time, and be paid by him for services, in no case exceeding five hundred dollars for the arrest and safe delivery to jail of any one felon.

Sec. 5. That the Governor is authorized to issue his warrant to the Public Treasurer, from time to time, for sufficient sums of money for the purposes required by this act.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws, in conflict with the provisions of this act, are repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.

SRATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*Office Secretary of State,*
Raleigh, Feb. 19th, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office. H. J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State.

From the Raleigh Standard, 23d.

## CHATHAM RAILROAD.

*APPROPRIATION OF $2,000,000 DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.*

**Abstracts of the Opinions delivered by Judges Pearson and Rodman in the matter of Galloway vs. Jenkins.**

OPINION OF PEARSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

By an act of August, 1868, the General Assembly enacted that,

SEC. 1 "To enable the Chatham Railroad Company to finish their road, the Public Treasurer be directed to deliver to the Company coupon bonds of the State not to exceed two millions of dollars."

SEC. 2 "In exchange for said bonds, the Company is to deposit with the Public Treasurer bonds of the Company of the same amount, same interest and same dates"

The tenure and effect of the statute under consideration is to aid in constructing a railroad from Cheraw to the Coalfields; the State subscribes two millions of dollars, and directs the bonds of the State to be handed to the President of the Company upon the surrender of the bonds issued under the act of August, 1868, and in the same bill a tax is levied to pay the interest annually.

The question is upon the construction of Art. 5, Sec. 5, of the Constitution. Had the General Assembly power to create this debt unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people?

The statute under consideration complies with the first clause. Does the second section impose the additional restriction (in the cases specified) of submitting the subject to the vote of the people? The question turns upon this point. The word "and" connecting the two clauses is not conclusive to show this. We must resort to other rules of construction.

In construction, the Court is not confined to a single clause, but is to consider the entire instrument. The bill of rights provides that the Public Debt shall be preserved inviolate.

Again, it is provided that Bills to raise money shall be read three several times on three different days. Again, the General Assembly shall provide for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, &c., and provide a sinking fund.—"Here we have a declaration of a purpose to maintain the honor of the State and pay off the public debt—a rebuke to hasty legislation in reference to raising money and pledging the faith of the State." This purpose could not be effected without putting a stop to the increase of the debt by restricting the power of the Legislature.

But the Court is called upon to look at the previous evil which gave rise to these constitutional restrictions. This will furnish a key to the meaning and open it so plainly that "he who runs may read."

Our public debt has been in the main contracted in three modes. 1. By subscribing stock in corporations and issuing bonds to pay the same. 2. By issuing bonds and taking bonds of a corporation in exchange. 3. By endorsing bonds.

Is it reasonable to suppose that the Constitution would guard against two of these modes of evil in the future, and leave the public interest exposed to the other? To illustrate, would we impute wisdom to an individual who, having a field exposed on three sides, should carefully fence up two of the sides and leave the other side open?

The word "give" must be taken in its ordinary meaning. It by no means necessarily means a gratuity. Give and grant is equivalent to *dedi et concessi*—"I will give you my horse for yours"—"What did you *give* for your house and lot?"—"I will give you a thousand dollars for it, if you will give me six months credit." This is obviously the sense in which the word is used in the section under consideration. The use of the word "lend" in addition shows the extreme solicitude to cover a very supposable case in which the credit of the State might be used whereby the public debt would be increased.

The suggestion that the credit of the State was given to aid in the completion of an unfinished road was not strongly urged. The other suggestion that the State has a direct pecuniary interest in the road was properly abandoned.

"Our opinion is that the statute under consideration is void, and that the General Assembly had no power to pass it without submitting the subject to a vote of the people.

There is error; Decretal order reversed; this will be certified: Rodman and Dick concurring.

PEARSON, C. J."

OPINION OF RODMAN, J.

It was admitted on both sides that the case was properly in court. "The material question is, whether that part of an act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 18th December, 1868, which relates to the Chatham Railroad Company, (sections 4, 5, 6, 7,) taken in connection with the acts of which it is amendatory, violates section 5, article 5, of the Constitution of the State and transcends the constitutional power of the General Assembly."

It must be admitted that this clause of the Constitution was intended to impose some restriction on the Legislative power. The question is divided into two independent clauses. The first clause, requiring the levying of a special tax, has been complied with. No question can arise under this clause. The second clause imposes an additional restriction. This additional restriction is superadded in certain special cases to the first general restriction. This additional restriction is submissive to the vote of the people. It must be admitted that the road provided for in the act of the 18th of December, 1868, is neither an "unfinished road" or a road in which the State had a "direct pecuniary interest." Any other construction would render this clause totally ineffective.

The question, then, is reduced to this: "Does the act of 18th December, 1868, give or lend the credit of the State in aid of the Chatham Railroad Company, or any other person, association or corporation? If it does, it is prohibited. This prohibition is expressed in the Constitution as clear as it is possible for language to make it. The bonds of the State were the credit of the State, and for what purpose could they have been given, except to aid the Company to build the road. Therefore the act of the Legislature in question is unconstitutional.

In this view of the subject it is immaterial whether the bonds of the State are at par or not. The question must be submitted to the people.

I concur in opinion with the Chief Justice and with Judge Dick.

**Advertising Tested.**

An Atlanta paper, in the course of an article on the value of advertising to business men, says:

A merchant in Macon, who had been successful for years, concluded at the beginning of one year that he would try the virtue of advertising. That year he spent eighteen hundred dollars with the printers, and his own testimony is, that he did three times the amount of business that he ever did before in the same length of time.—He still keeps his name and business prominent in the papers, and finds his profits steadily increasing. Other merchants of Macon, witnessing the success of this house, followed his example, and now the Macon papers are among the best patronized in the State, and the business men of that city are among the most substantial in the South. We happen to be able to testify to the truth of this statement in every particular. For the size of the place, there is more advertising done in Macon than in any other city of the South, and hence her extraordinary prosperity since the close of the war. The name of nearly every merchant and business man in the city is to be found in her daily papers; not occasionally and condensed into the smallest possible space, as if the parties were afraid somebody would find out where they are, but regularly, systematically and prominently, and in many instances with an apparent disregard of cost. They know what they are at, and go into the papers and stay there because it *pays*. The result is practically demonstrated in the rapid growth of business and accumulation of fortunes.

## STATE NEWS.

FIRE AT ROCKY MOUNT.—We learn that the law office of Mr. Benj. Bunn, at Rocky Mount, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The contents of the office were saved. The fire originated in an accident.—Weldon *News*.

DISABILITIES RELIEVED.—The following persons from this State have had their disabilities removed by the act which passed Congress on Tuesday last:

Onslow county—Jasper Etheridge.
Chowan county—Wm. A. Moore.
Pasquotank county—John Pool.

Ral. *Standard*.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Last week was an active business week in Fayetteville.—On Thursday 115 bales of cotton were bought from farmers, nearly all at 28 cents, amounting in the aggregate to about $16,000, one-fourth of which was probably paid for goods and merchandise. Many other lots of cotton have come to market during the past two or three weeks, but the transaction above referred to is the largest we think. This does not include lots of cotton, rosin, &c., that often change hands among the merchants. Every day from Tuesdays to Fridays, our streets around the Market House are crowded with wagons and carts.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

The North Carolina Land Company of this city effected a sale of land in the eastern part of the State yesterday, for the snug sum of $30,000. This land has been in the market for twenty years. The sale was made to a northern gentleman. This company is, we are glad to say, doing a heavy business in the sale of real estate.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Some unknown villain, or villains, invaded the premises of Mr. A. G. Jones, of this county, on Thursday night last, and took a fine horse. Not content with their booty, they broke into his smoke-house and carried off about 300 pounds bacon. The horse has been recovered.—Ral. *Sentinel*

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, C. J., In Mitchenor vs. Atkinson from Johnston—decree for plaintiff—defendants to elect to take against or under the will; defendants entitled to a reference, former decree reversed so far as inconsistent with this opinion. Cause stands for further directions. In Kane vs. McCarthy, from Wake, error, judgment reversed.

By Reade, J., In State vs. Harston, from Surry, error, *venire de novo*. In Hogan vs. Hogan, from Orange. Report to be reformed, and reference to Clerk, if desired.

By Rodman, J., In Jacobs vs. H. K. Burgwyn and T. P. Burgwyn, from Northampton, "error in the Court below—as far as it sets aside the judgment, his judgment is reversed; as far as it sets aside the execution, it is affirmed—neither party to recover costs in this Court."

In Jacobs vs. T. P. Burgwyn and S. E. Burgwyn, from Northampton, no error.

By Dick, J., In Rogers *ex rel.* Hart *et al.* vs. Patrick, from Pitt, no error. In Saunders vs. Saunders, from Macon, bill dismissed.

By Settle, J., In Combs vs. Harshaw, from Cherokee, *venire de novo*. In Peebles vs. N. C. R. R. Company, judgment affirmed.

A WOMAN HANGS HERSELF.—Delila Davis, residing in 'Sodom,' Person county, buried the troubles and cares of life on last Saturday night by fastening a skein of yarn to her neck and hanged herself.—Delila smoked her pipe about bed time, and lounged on the bed until her sisters that lived with her went to sleep—awaking in the morning there was Delila hanging by the neck to the joice in the room.—Supposed demented.—Milton *Chronicle*.

SPEAKING.—There was a large crowd at the Conservative mass-meeting in the Town Hall last night. J. C. Blocker and our nominee, Dr. C. T. Murphy made able and well applauded speeches. Mr. Blocker, explained why he had consented to be a candidate and why he would now support Dr. Murphy with all his power. The people are pleased with our nominee. His energy, his conservatism, his high character as a gentleman and his practical sense, show him to be the man to represent us.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

FIRE AT DOVER.—A fire broke our yesterday at Dover, a station on the A. & C. Railroad seventeen miles west of this city, from cinders from a steam saw mill falling upon the house of Mr. W. F. Lego. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and soon the dwelling, together with one ad joining, was wrapped in flames. All efforts to stay the conflagration proved abortive, and both buildings were entirely consumed. The loss to Mr. Lego is heavy, as besides the destruction of his houses, his furniture and private papers were swept away, and he had neglected the precaution of insuring his property. The amount of the loss we did not ascertain.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

ARREST OF JIM THOMAS ONE OF THE WADE DITCHER MURDERERS.—The Norfolk papers of Thursday bring the information that the negro Jim Thomas, one of the three convicted last summer of the murder of Wade Ditcher in this place, was arrested in that place on Wednesday afternoon. He was recognized by a couple of colored persons from here in attendance upon the chicken fighting between this State and Virginia, and the attention of the police being called to him, he started to run, but after being fired upon, surrendered himself and was lodged in jail to await an examination before the Mayor Thursday morning.

Our readers will remember the particulars of the Ditcher murder in this place last year, the arrest and conviction of the three negroes, Gus Baker, George Bayline and Jim Thomas, for the murder. An appeal being taken to the Supreme Court from the court which convicted these men, gave them a respite of some nine months. Early last fall all three made their escape from the county jail. Gus Baker was subsequently caught in Caswell county, and is now spending the winter in the jail at Tarborough, (having been recently removed from this county owing to the insecurity of our jail.) Jim Thomas will doubtless be sent to the same quiet retreat to grieve over departed freedom and lament the ending that will await him in June next, the late decision of the Supreme Court in this case rendering it quite probable that he will die with the noose around his neck. George Bayline is still at large, and as a handsome reward was offered for the arrest of these parties, we hope to see him captured in sufficient time to meet the punishment which is to be accorded his partners in crime.—Weldon *News*.

Mr. Wm. S. Hopkins, a well known merchant of Baltimore, died there Tuesday aged 53 years,

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**Radical Twaddle—The Struggle for the Treasury and Internal Revenue Departments—Indifference as to the Secretary of State—The Tenure-of-Office Act to be Retained as a Menace—The Next Cabinet—President Johnson—Secretary Seward Deceives Him—The New Tax Bill—Probable Passage of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment—The Forty-first Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869.

It is to be feared that all the twaddle about prospective "*honesty*" in the collection of the revenue, like that of "economy" in its expenditure, will end in smoke. Signs are abundant enough, and of daily exhibition, showing that the great struggle among all the cliques of the dominant party is for the Treasury Department and its important appendage, the Internal Revenue Bureau. Although our foreign relations are by no means in a safe position, there is little or no controversy here as to who shall fill the State Department. In the face of a serious and imminent misunderstanding with Great Britain, leading Radicals appear to be utterly indifferent whether our Foreign Secretary shall be Sumner or Geo. Francis Train, or whether the new Envoy to that Government be Mr. Motley or Mr. Cornell Jewett. With regard to a manager of our finances, however, the magnets are still fighting with a will, And wherefore (if the "rings" are all to be demolished—if the collectors, assessors and supervisors are all to be honest men), this extraordinary sensitiveness on the part of wire-pullers possessing, or at least profes ing to possess the ear of the new President? The marines may swallow the stuff in vogue about honesty, but the sailors will not.—The Tenure-of-Office act is yet unrepealed, and will not be touched until the "coming man" has entered into bond with approved security upon these vitally important points.

In this connection I may say that public rumors are rapidly assuming an authentic shape in reference to the more important Cabinet positions. Undoubtedly leading Radicals have become decidedly more cheerful within a day or two past. I stated the other day that the "slate" had been divulged to some of them. It is now confidently stated that the make-up receives the approbation of such differently classified men as Sumner and Stanton on the one hand, and Bingham and Trumbull on the other. Indeed, it is predicted, with more than usual audacity, that at least two of these worthies will themselves occupy conspicuous positions, although heretofore regarded as antipodes to each other in the classification of "wings." Speaking of the names "now freely bruited about by Radical partisans of persons who are to compose the Cabinet," the *Intelligencer* of this morning significantly remarks:

"There are *blood-stains of cruelty* upon the skirts of one *named for a most exalted place*, and of another little can be said other than that he is nothing *outside of a narrow and malignant proscriptiveness*."

It is understood that President Johnson will take no part in the ceremonies of the inauguration, and will vacate the White House at once, and leave town as soon as possible for his home in Tennessee. He will doubtless be the Conservative candidate for Governor of that State. In the meantime he will probably visit Europe.

"Let others hail the rising Sun—"

The other leg of the couplet is not applicable; for Mr. Johnson will yet give his present tormentors trouble enough. Take it all in all, the retiring President has, "in his high office," done "as well as could be expected." With the counsellors who surrounded and deceived him, he did wonders; and will yet do more! Seward lied to him to the last. It will seem scarcely credible to some, but it is nevertheless a fact, that not a week before the latter went over, body and soul, to the Radical candidate, Mr. Johnson assured the writer of this, that not a member of his Cabinet, to his knowledge, entertained the remotest idea of supporting General Grant's pretensions.

The new Tax bill cannot possibly become a law this session. Probably the bill providing, in effect, for additional currency for the South and West may get through, as it is understood it will receive the signature of the present Executive.

The constitutional amendment, known as the fifteenth, it is thought, will also be adopted, in some form—probably in that recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and already passed by that body. It seems to be conceded, at least in Radical quarters, that it will not be necessary to submit this joint resolution to the Executive for approval. The only difference between the views of the House and Senate is upon the point of negro eligibility to office, as well as the right to vote.

It is a mistake to suppose that it will be necessary for General Grant to call Congress together in order to insure legislation after the 4th of March. According to law the Forty-first Congress will assemble in *regular session* at 12 o'clock on that day, and it will require a vote of both Houses to adjourn. The session will probably be a somewhat protracted one, and all the matters left over will, it is thought, be revived. Much fun ahead. X.

**Cotton In 1869.**

The Charleston Courier says the attempt has been made this season to bring the cotton market down to a speculative figure by crying up a heavy crop. The planters, however, it says, "were as well posted as the speculators, and being for the most part out of debt, quietly stored their cotton in their gin houses or with their factors, determined to be paid for their labor this time, or stop the machinery of Manchester and Lowell. The staple has steadily advanced despite all efforts to keep it down, until the planters can now sell and have a good margin for profits. The big crop argument has played out, all sides now conceding that the supply will not begin to meet the wants of a healthy trade."

The Courier adds that the attempt is now made to produce the impression that the crop of 1869 is to be a large one, and it believes this is a mistake, because Southern agriculturists are becoming enlightened as to their best interests. They have learned the value of large grain crops on the one hand, and that a small crop of cotton will bring as much money as a large one on the other. Hence they see there is no necessity for becoming wild on the matter of raising cotton.

**Not Troubled at General Grant's Independence.**

The New York Tribune is quite resigned to the new dispensation under the new Administration. It says:

"For ourselves, we contemplate serenely the advent of an Administration that will be independent of politics so far as mere politicans are concerned. We have seen so much of the 'caucus,' the 'delegation' business, the 'making of public opinion,' the aggressive, eager, rushing of incompetent men demanding in an imperious manner to be conciliated and honored, that the change will be for the best."

**New England vs. South and West.**

A telegram from Washington to the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the "New England interests will rally against the House bank bill in the Senate, and will probably procure its rejection. It withdraws a large amount of currency from the East and gives it to the West and South."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several Counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes.

The 26th section of the bill authorizes the Sheriff to collect, as a penalty, two per cent per month of all delinquent tax payers, additional, from the date that these taxes are due. On motion of Mr. Richardson, it was stricken out.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Davis, Hyman, colored, Laesiter, Osborne and White—7.

The bill was considered at length, pending its consideration about 20 motions were made to adjourn, finally the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1869.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrolment reported the following bill and resolution, as being correctly enrolled, to wit:

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Co.

Resolution authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, from the Committee on Propositions and Grivances, reported unfavorably upon Mr. Vest's bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow females to vote, and unfavorably upon the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Alamance county to issue license to sell liquor at the Company Shops; also favorably upon the bill authorizing the appointment of a Tax Collector for Pasquotank county.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of Jacob Siler, Esq., Agent of the State, for the collection of Cherokee bonds.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Barnett, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the following bills, viz:

Bill to extend the limits of the town of Goldsboro', with amendments.

Bill to incorporate the Sparkling Catawba Springs Company.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company.

Bill to enable the Chatham Railroad to complete its Road.

Bill to establish the Wilmington Water Works Company.

The bills were placed upon the Calendar.

By consent, Mr. Seymour introduced a bill to amend the act concerning the government of counties. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the Lunatic Asylum was taken up and passed it several readings.

The hour having arrived for the special order, to wit: An act for the better protection of mechanics and other laborers.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in, and amending House bill No. 408, to amend title 6, section 68, Code of Civil Procedure.

On motion of Mr. Mahone, the House refused to concur.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Malone, Seymour and Barnett as a committee of Conference in regard to the matter.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the House resolution providing a room for the Superintendent of Public Works with an amendment including the "Auditor."

On motion, the Senate amendment was concurred in and the bill was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Another message was received from the same body informing the House of the passage of the House bill No. 331, to amend section 2 of the act to change the time of holding Courts in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial Districts.—The bill was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Mr. Barnett, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill to submit to a vote of the people the various railroad amendments. The bill was placed upon the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to complete their road was made special order for Monday next, 1 o'clock.

Mr. Bennett said he would particularly request the members to take especial care of the bill entitled an act to submit to a vote of the people certain appropriations for building railroads. He considered it the most important bill yet before the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and hsi resolution proposing to annex certain counties of Virginia to this State was taken up.

Mr. Malone moved to amend by adding "Cuba."

Mr. Seymour said as it would have the effect of carrying the whole bill, therefore he would move to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion of Mr. Seymour was put to a vote and lost.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved to amend amendment by saying the "Argentine" Republic.

Messrs. Malone, Bowman and others opposed the resolution in remarks at length.

Mr. Seymour moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. Adopted.

PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FRIDAY, FEB. 19TH (CONCLUDED.)

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the resolution to properly authenticate a bond of the State was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, the rules were suspended and the Senate Resolution, raising a Joint Committee of six, three on the part of each House, to investigate the charges made by Senator Sweet against the Public Treasurer came up.

Mr. Seymour said, as so much time had been needlessly wasted over these investigations, he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed the motion. He said that the charge had been made that the Public Treasurer had entered into an agreement with Mr. Pruyn to buy up members' certificates at a great discount, thereby making a good deal of money by such transaction. He asked, in justice to the Treasurer, that the resolution should pass, and the different charges fully and fairly investigated.

On the adoption of Mr. Seymour's motion to indefinitely postpone, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in a vote of yeas 5, nays 67.

The resolution then passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the bill to raise reven

# PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY---CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 10th, 1868.

*Messrs. Adair & Bro.:*

*Gents*—I bought of you last spring one ton Soluble Pacific Guano, and put on cotton. It came fully up to my expectations, and I cheerfully recommend it to planters as a profitable fertilizer for cotton.

M. G. DOBBINS.

## From SOUTH CAROLINA.

EQUALITY, S. C., October, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq.:*

*Dear Sir*:—Below find replies to your enquiries, as to the kind of manure used by me, and how much, and to what crop applied, &c., &c. I used a mixture of Soluble Pacific and B Phosphate on a rather sandy soil, on cotton, applying it at the rate of about 200 lbs. to the acre, about the 1st of April, putting it in the drill and bedding on it as we do with barn yard manure. We had the early part of the season wet, and afterwards a drought of about five weeks, commencing abeut 15th July. Its application has doubled the crop, and I believe, that had I applied double the quantity it would have paid in proportion.

Yours, &c., W. T. FORD.

P. S.—Mr. Ford is a good planter, and has paid more attention to the results than was in my power to do. THOMAS H. McCANN.

CHARLESTON, December 10th, 1868.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

I enclose certificate from Prof. Shepard, showing that he has analyzed my stock of Pacific Guano for the past three years, and that it has always been uniform in quality; the plan you have adopted of always keeping the Pacific up to the same high standard, regardless of expense, is meeting its reward by the confidence that our people now begin to place in it, which the *engagement made with Dr. St. Julien Ravenel* will tend more to strengthen. *My sales this year will be largely increased;* my letters from planters *all* speak of it in the *highest terms;* some say it is fully equal to Peruvian Guano, *while others* PREFER *it.*

Yours truly, J. N. ROBSON.

[COPY.]

This may certify that I have been employed by Mr. J. N. Robson, during the past three years, to select and analyze samples from nearly every cargo of Soluble Pacific Guano sold by him, and that I have, thus far, found the article in which he has dealt of a high and uniform grade of excellence.

CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10, 1868.

MARION C. H., S. C., July 29th, 1868.

*Mr. J. N. Robson, Charleston, S. C.:*

The Pacific Guano has given great satisfaction this season, and we will be able to treble the amount sold here, next season. It is being used largely as a top-dressing, and many planters believe it quite equal to Peruvian.

Yours, &c., S. A. DURHAM & CO.

ALSTON, S. C., October 26th, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq.:*

I received sometime ago, a circular from you, asking of me the result of my experiments this year with Guano. I could not answer you satisfactorily, and concluded to defer doing so, until I went to your city. I will state, however, that I used no Guano except Soluble Pacific. My land is an old sandy soil; I applied from 150 to 200 lbs. per acre, and although I intentionally omitted no part of the plantation, yet from carelessness, there were several rows in different parts of the plantation, on which no Guano was applied. The difference in the yield was from three to five hundred per cent. in favor of the guanoed rows.

Yours very truly, THOMAS W. RABB, SR.

FLORENCE, S. C., October 26th, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:*

You wrote me sometime ago, making inquiry in regard to the effects of the Fertilizers I purchased of you last Spring. I have delayed my reply thus long, to fully satisfy myself of their benefits. The Soluble Pacific Guano, I applied in the April planting of cotton, at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, and find it equal to twelve bushels cotton seed, applied at same time, per acre. Had the 100 lbs. Guano been applied one half in April, the other half in June, I think a greater benefit would have accrued.

Yours, &c., R. ROGERS.

POMARIA, S. C., October, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:*

I used Soluble Pacific Guano, from 120 to 220 lbs. per acre. *The largest quantity pays the greatest per centage.* Used side by side with Peruvian, I have been able to see no difference from the time of covering up until now.

My impression is that I would as leave use the Soluble Pacific Guano, pound for pound, as the Peruvian, and 200 lbs. per acre will pay better than less.

T. S. BOINEST.

POMARIA, S. C., October, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:*

I applied 200 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, per acre, on cotton. I think it paid, with the unfavorable season, at least 50 per cent. on the investment. I think the Pacific Guano better than Peruvian for a summer crop.

J. A. CANNON.

AIKIN, S. C., October 20th, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:*

*Dear Sir*—I purchased from you nearly seven tons of Soluble Pacific Guano, and applied 200 lbs. per acre to cotton and 100 lbs. to corn. The effect upon both cotton and corn, I think I can say when all harvested, satisfactory—so much so that I intend to purchase only the Soluble Pacific next season.

W. G. MOOD.

MATTHEWS BLUFF, Nov. 30, 1866.

*Messrs. E. C. Wade & Co.:*

*Gents*—I used the two tons of Soluble Pacific Guano you sent me last spring on my cotton crop, applying it at the rate of 180 lbs. to the acre, on old, worn land, with a clay sub-soil. The yield has been about double that on the same quality of land without manure. My crop was made this year under very unfavorable circumstances. Succeeding a wet, cold, and consequently backward spring, we had the severest drought during the summer months I have ever known, during a period of twenty years. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, it has paid a large profit, and with good seasons and careful cultivation would pay much better.

For several years before the war I applied Peruvian Guano upon most of the land I planted in cotton, and from my experiment this year with the Soluble Pacific Guano, am satisfied that it pays equally as well, if not better, at the same cost per acre. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. B. FLOWERS.

EQUALITY P. O., S. C., Oct. 25th, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Charleston, S. C.:*

We used a combination of Soluble Pacific Guano, 200 lbs. per acre. Its use has doubled the crop, and I believe, had we used double the quantity per acre, the increase of yield would have been in proportion.

THOS. H. McCANN,
W. H. FORD.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., October, 1868.

*J. N. Robson, Esq., Charleston, S. C.:*

I used none but "Soluble Pacific Guano" this year. I used it on cotton and corn. Pacific Guano is a good manure for the soil I plant, at least, and I want to get some for wheat this fall.

L. R. BECKWITH.

ORANGEBURG DIST., S. C., Oct. 18th, 1867.

*J. N. Robson, Esq.:*

*Dear Sir*—Your letter, asking me to give you the results of the use of the Soluble Pacific Guano as a test against the Peruvian, has come to hand, and I will cheerfully comply with your request. I first used them pound for pound (100 lbs. per acre, in the same field.) The land on which the Pacific was used has produced a weed nearly twice as large as the Peruvian, and has bolled in proportion. I am confident the yield will exceed the Peruvian land by at least 50 per cent. I then used the two in relation to cost, say 120 lbs. Pacific to 100 lbs. Peruvian, and the increase of growth and fruit was in proportion to the first instance, and I believe the yield will be at least 75 per cent. better than the Peruvian. I used the Pacific 150 lbs. to the acre, on a piece of land that would make about 700 pounds seed cotton, without it, and the land will certainly turn me out, at least 1,100 or 1,200 lbs. I also used it 50 lbs. to the acre, on corn and peas, on a field that generally averaged from 8 to 9 bushels corn without manure, and I have gathered the corn, which turned out about 12 bushels per acre, and, had the stand been regular, I think it would have yielded at least a bushel more, and the peas are pronounced to be the best ever seen in that field. On the whole, the Pacific Guano seems to suit our lands the best. I do not consider that it had a fair chance to show its true value this year, owing to the very wet and unfavorable seasons. These statements are not given wholly on my own judgment, for some of my neighbors who have seen my crop will testify there is a decided difference in favor of the Pacific Guano.

I am, very respectfully,
L. R. BECKWITH.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., June 24th, 1867.

*Dear Sirs*—I purchased some Soluble Pacific Guano from you, and I think it better on dry land for cotton than the unmixed Peruvian, because it has more lime in it, and is not so burning or stimulating.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. W. PICKENS.

## From NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

*Gents*—We write to ask at what time we may reasonably expect the cargo of 150 tons Soluble Pacific Guano. We are having inquiries for it from our customers who received their supplies through us last spring. Mr. C. Graham, of Marion C. H., S. C., writes us under date of 6th instant, "that the *Soluble Pacific Guano*, as far as they have used it in his district, has given general satisfaction; and from the inquiries making about Guano, the Soluble Pacific will be very much in demand."

We sold about 50 tons last spring in Anson and Edgecomb counties, in this State, and the result has been satisfactory to the planters who applied it; so much so, that many of them will use it for their entire crops this season, being cheaper by $20 per ton than Peruvian, and the yield fully equal. Farmers find it to their interest to buy the Pacific Guano. This Guano being already prepared, is another inducement to planters to use it in preference to Peruvian Guano. We have dealt largely in Peruvian Guano for twelve years, and continue to deal in it; at the same time we feel no hesitancy in recommending the Pacific Guano when our opinion is consulted.

Yours, truly,
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

FORRESTVILLE, Wake Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1866.

*Messrs. J. R. & P. A. Dunn:*

*Gents*—We used the "Pacific Guano" purchased of you last spring on cotton, putting from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds to the acre. During the dry season, where it was used side by side with stable manure, the guanoed cotton remained green and luxuriant, while the other fired and shed its leaves and forms. We also used it side by side with the Peruvian Guano, and prefer it to that celebrated Fertilizer. We can safely say that it is the *best* and *cheapest* manure we have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

Very respectfully,
W. D. JONES,
E. E. GILL,
P. H. MANGUM,
JAMES C. LEIGH,
W. B. DUNN, JR.

GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 18, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore:*

I used your Soluble Pacific Guano, last fall, on my wheat, with highly satisfactory results. I used it alongside of Peruvian Guano; I used the same measure or bulk of one that I did of the other, and I am fully satisfied the yield of wheat is as good, if not better, where the Pacific was applied. I also made the same experiment with oats last spring, and turned out equally as good as with the wheat, and would recommend it to all who are in want of a reliable manure.

Yours, truly, THOS. W. EGGLESTON.

## From VIRGINIA.

BUCKLAND, PRINCE WILLIAM CO., VA., July 16th, 1866.

* * * In a field of 85 acres, I selected 30 to 40 acres of land that I do not believe, without your Guano, would have made two barrels of corn to the acre. This corn was planted very late (after the 20th of May,) it came up looking green and strong and has grown off rapidly, and my neighbors pronounce it now from six to eight barrel crop. My present determination is never again to cultivate any crop without your *Pacific Guano.* * * * *I would rather have it than Peruvian Guano.* * * * The results so far is truly astonishing, and I regret I did not feel able to get three times the quantity for my Spring crop. * * * *

Yours, &c.,
THOS. A. BALL.

AMSTERDAM, VA., June 26, 1866.

*Messrs. Reese & Co.:*

I have waited till now (expecting to commence my wheat harvest to-morrow,) that I might answer your letter as definitely as possible. "The oldest inhabitant never witnessed such a failure of the wheat crop as we have in this part of Virginia. It has been often remarked to me by my neighbors, that mine was the best crop in this vicinity, which of course I, and every one else, attributes to the Guano and Bone Flour." *I can most conscientiously recommend it.* In comparing it with the Peruvian, I would say, that I used the Peruvian two years preceding the war; my present crop is much better than it was one of those years, and I believe as good as it was either year, notwithstanding the general failure of wheat everywhere this year. A great deal of my wheat this year was winter-killed, and then late in the spring fly damaged it very much. * * * *

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
WM. B. MORTON.

LITTLETON, SUSSEX CO., VA., Nov. 24, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

*Gents*—The ten tons Soluble Pacific Guano I procured from you in March last was applied chiefly to cotton, with results entirely satisfactory. The crop started well; was vigorous in its early growth, and continued so until maturity. The growth was larger and the plant did not suffer from the drought as did the crops of my neighbors who used Peruvian Guano. It was better and heavier bolled, and opened quite as early as any crop I saw where Peruvian Guano was used. I am satisfied my crop was increased 200 per cent. by the use of the Guano. I used it on corn, pea nuts and navy beans with equally satisfactory results.

A. L. LAND.

ONANCOCK, VA., May 18th, 1866.

*John S. Reese, Esq:*

I will state that I have now in process several comparative experiments between Peruvian and Soluble Pacific Guanos, on potatoes, cotton and garden vegetables, applied at same cost per acre; and in every instance, thus far, the appearance is in favor of the Pacific Guano, in color and growth.

Respectfully, yours,
THOS. R. JOYNES.

BRUNSWICK CO., VA., Dec. 22, 1866.

*Messrs. Rogers, Jarratt & Rives:*

*Gentlemen*—I was induced by your recommendation to use the "Soluble Pacific Guano" on cotton and tobacco this year. I am entirely satisfied with the result on both crops; it acts finely. My experiments entirely satisfy me of its value. I consider my crops of cotton doubled by its use, and I prefer it to Peruvian Guano.

CHAS. GIBBON.

SUSSEX CO., VA., January 11, 1867.

*Messrs. Rogers, Jarratt & Rives:*

I used the Soluble Pacific Guano last season on cotton, and am so well pleased with the result, that I intend using it the next year more extensively.

From observation, I am satisfied that crops upon which this Guano is used, are not so liable to be injured by drought.

JOHN E. RIVES.

STAUNTON, VA, July 25, 1868.

*Messrs. H. Kerr & Bro.:*

*Gentlemen*—I used the Pacific Guano, purchased of you last year, in the same field with Peruvian Guano, using about 150 lbs. of each to the acre, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Pacific did the best work, the grain being heavier and the heads larger. I have also a fine crop of grass.

Truly, yours, &c.,
HENRY DEFFENBAUGH.

SUMMIT POINT, JEFFERSON, CO., W. VA., June, 1868.

*Messrs. Ranson & Duke, Charleston:*

*Gentlemen*—I have compared the Soluble Pacific Guano, purchased of you last fall for wheat, with three other kinds, and do not hesitate to give it the preference over all of them.

Respectfully, WM. A. RUBY.

FAUQUIER CO., VA., September, 1868.

*John S. Reese & Co.:*

*Gentlemen*—If you remember, I told you my intention was to make a test last fall, on my wheat crop, between the Soluble Pacific Guano and Peruvian Guano. I did so, using the same quantity on the same soil, the same day's sowing. The result is, I can discover no difference in the crop, and, I feel perfectly satisfied, from the trial I have made, that the Soluble Pacific Guano is *fully* equal to the Peruvian.

G. N. BASTABLE.

KESWICK DEPOT, VA. C. R. R., August 28, 1868.

*Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.:*

*Gentlemen*—I am pleased, after a lapse of two years in the use of Peruvian and other fertilizers on wheat and grass, to bear testimony to the superiority of your Soluble Pacific Guano over all others upon my land.

EDWARD THURMAN.

STAUNTON, VA., July 17th, 1868.

*Messrs. H. Kerr & Bro.:*

*Gentlemen*—I used the Soluble Pacific Guano purchased of you last fall, on a piece of *light* chesnut land, sowing 150 lbs. per acre. On the same land I put a good coat of first-rate barn-yard and stable manure. I have no hesitation in saying that the *Guanoed* wheat is much superior, being *heavier* and *larger* in *yield.* On a small piece of the same land, which had neither Guano nor manure, the wheat was very poor. I deem your Guano an excellent crop-grower.

Truly,
A. HUPMAN.

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., W. VA., July 8th, 1868.

*Messrs. Ranson & Duke:*

*Gentlemen*—I am now engaged harvesting wheat from stubble land, upon which I drilled in with the wheat last fall seventy-five lbs. per acre of Reese's Soluble Pacific Guano, purchased from you. With the exception of the year 1863, most of this land has been in cultivation every year successively for nine years past. Last harvest, having used no fertilizer, I cut from it about seven or eight bushels of wheat per acre. The wheat upon the same land is now very heavy and of uncommonly fine quality. No man would put it under twenty bushels to the acre. It presents the strongest evidence of the almost miraculous effect of the Pacific Guano.

The above statement I consider justly due to the vendors of this valuable fertilizer.

Very truly,
JAS. M. RANSON.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 4, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

The farmers to whom we sold the Pacific Guano for wheat last Fall are some distance in the country, and we have not had a chance to see them to get certificates, but we have heard them say on several occasions in which they stated that they had as good crops as they had ever raised from the use of *Peruvian Guano*, and they intend using the Pacific Guano again this season. An excellent crop was raised by one farmer, to whom we sold, with only one hundred pounds to the acre.

Yours, truly,
HARRIS & SPOONER.

CUMBERLAND CO., VA., July 12th, '66.

*Major Jno. F. Wren, Richmond, Va.:*

* * * So far I like the Pacific Guano better than the Peruvian. I have a very fine prospect for a crop of tobacco; it is all coming in top very prettily indeed.

Very truly, your friend,
B. W. LEIGH BLANTON.

RICHMOND, December 12th, 1868.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

We have been selling Soluble Pacific Guano since the war, and can truly say, that no article we have ever dealt in has given so general and so great satisfaction, both to us as dealers, and to our friends the consumers. The demand for it has steadily increased until last fall we were unable to supply it by nearly one hundred tons. Our customers think it equal, pound for pound, to Peruvian Guano on the first crop, and *many* think it *better; all agree, however, that on the grass or second crop*, its effects are *wonderful, far surpassing* in this respect, any other fertilizer, and, as one of them says, "It appears to REVIVE the land."

We expect a large demand next spring, and advise you now, so as to prevent any disappointment in obtaining our supply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ALLISON & ADDISON.

KESWICK DEPOT, VA. C. R. R., August 28, 1868.

*Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.:*

I am pleased after a lapse of two years, in the use of Peruvian and other fertilizers on wheat and grass, to bear testimony to the superiority of your Soluble Pacific Guano over all others upon my land.

By reference, you will find in 1866, my neighbor, Mr. Rogers and myself, purchased fifteen tons of you, &c., &c.

We now want thirty tons to use this fall on wheat and grass. Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

EDWARD THURMAN.

RICHMOND, VA., December 10th, 1868.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

At the close of another year, we deem it proper to advise you, with regard to our sales of Pacific, and the prospect in the future.

We have sold the Pacific Guano since the end of the war, and we look forward to larger sales this coming season, than at any time since we became your agents. We believe the thinking portion of the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina, are *now* of opinion, that there is more *real* value in Pacific than Peruvian Guano. The present wheat crop looks well, and the Tobacco now in barn and being cured, is of a very superior quality.

Yours very truly, &c., A. Y. STOKES & CO.

## From MARYLAND.

WOODLAND, NEAR EASTON, MD., June 28, 1866.

* * * "The general appearance of the straw where Pacific Guano was applied at the rate of 150 down to 100 lbs. per acre, was that produced by the well known, but now little used Peruvian Guano. This, you understand, refers to advanced spring, after coming through the harsh winter and early spring months. The branching and general healthfulness were beyond expectation. * * I used beside *Pacific Guano* three *well known superphosphates of lime.* * * I was able to cut the earliest where I applied the Guano, and in a late variety of wheat, the guanoed half was not only fit to cut sooner, but was saved from ruin by rust, whereas the phosphated side was green, and the grain shrivelled. * * I believe Pacific Guano is all you claim for it, *and say unhesitatingly* at the same cost, I would as soon use it as Peruvian Guano. * * In conclusion, I prefer Pacific Guano to all the super-phosphates that I have used, because it is more active and prompt in its effects, and quite as durable. It ripens wheat earlier, thereby in some seasons saving a crop, especially of the late varieties, from injury by rust." * *

Yours, &c.,
J. L. ADKINS.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

I used Pacific Guano alongside of one of the most popular Phosphates now in market, and take great pleasure in informing you of the result. The crops produced from it are far greater in quantity and better in quality, and at a less cost than that of the Phosphates. The Wheat, where I used Pacific, started earlier, and was therefore better prepared to stand the winter. I applied fully *one-third more* of the Phosphate than Pacific. I have been in the habit of using Peruvian Guano, but shall use Pacific in future. I consider it equally as cheap, even at the same price. It is certainly far *ahead of any of the Phosphates now in use, at double the present price* per ton, for either wheat or corn. I shall continue to use it myself, and take great pleasure in recommending it to others. Yours, &c.

ISAAC CONNOR.

SNOW HILL, June 20th, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

I used Pacific Guano, side by side with Peruvian, on my wheat, and take great pleasure in informing you of the result. I weighed $140 worth of each, and applied it on two breadths of land exactly equal in size; the difference is decidedly in favor of the Pacific, the plants are at least *one-third thicker*, the heads larger, and the grain better in quality. I am thoroughly convinced that it is the best and cheapest fertilizer in use, and shall continue to use it in preference to any other now in the market.

Yours, &c.
EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.

CATONSVILLE, BALTIMORE CO., June 26th, 1866.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

I was induced by your recommendation to use Pacific Guano last fall, on buckwheat and rye. I have used it this spring on corn, potatoes and oats.

I have used M*** P*** and nearly all other Super Phosphates, but find the effects of Pacific Guano very far superior. It is by far the best fertilizer I have ever used. I prefer it to *Peruvian* Guano at the same cost per ton.

Where Pacific Guano is used, the difference is manifest not only in the larger growth and vigor of the plant, but also in the fine, healthy color. Its effects are truly remarkable.

WM. PRICE.

DEL AIR, August 24, 1868.

*J. S. Reese & Co.:*

I can truthfully recommend *Soluble Pacific Guano ahead of all others.*

R. T. BROWNE.

SALISBURY, August 8, 1868.

*J. S. Reese & Co.:*

Everyone who has used the Soluble Pacific Guano is perfectly satisfied, and say it is equal to Peruvian.

E. E. JACKSON.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

## SUPPLEMENT.

# PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY---CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, BALTIMORE.**

## Wm. H. McRary & Co.

AGENTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

## NOTICE.

To Consumers of Soluble Pacific Guano.

The high character attained by this Guano for superior excellence has, it appears, instigated the appropriation of the same name to articles of little or no real value, which, we are credibly informed, are freely offered in New York and other markets with assurances of genuineness. Hence it becomes necessary, both for the protection of consumers and the Pacific Guano Co., to call attention to the fact, in order that proper caution may be observed.

The only guarantee the purchaser can have is that afforded by the name of the Company's general agents stencilled on the packages, and buyers are advised that *unless the name of* JNO. S. REESE & Co., GENL. AGENTS, BALTIMORE, is found stencilled on the bags, the Guano is fictitious, and not genuine.

TO THE

## PLANTERS

OF

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

It is a recognized fact, that under the system of free labor, land that will not yield more than a *third* to a *fourth* of a bale of cotton per acre, will not compensate for its culture. The average yield of the *light pine lands* of the above States, we are advised, does not exceed a bale to three acres, and many state the average does not exceed a bale to four acres. This being true, a greater part of the soil of the South must be abandoned, or it must be so fertilized as to bring the yield up to a compensating quantity.

That this is practicable, at a *moderate outlay per acre*, is demonstrated by abundant experience.

The use of the Guano brought into market by the *Pacific Guano Company*, under their trade mark of

**SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,**

has realized the practicability of increasing the product of cotton to *a bale per acre*, at an outlay not exceeding eight dollars, on land that without its application would not produce more than a bale to three acres, and *more liberal* application will produce a correspondingly *increased* product.

It may appear incredible to those who have not witnessed the fact, that this should be true, but it must be remembered that incredulity is not an evidence of fallacy.

It is of the utmost importance to planters and farmers to realize the truth of this matter.

Cotton must be produced at the lowest possible cost to the planter; to do this, the labor employed to cultivate a given number of acres, must be made to yield its highest possible results, for the cost of a bale of cotton to the grower, is governed exactly by the quantity produced by the labor employed.

If one planter realizes twelve bales of cotton from twelve acres, and another realizes four bales from twelve acres, the cost of the latter per pound is three times greater than the former, and the profit realized from its sale is in proportion.

If in one case the cost is 12 cents per pound, in the other it should not exceed 4 cents per pound, for in both cases the outlay for labor, in both men and mules, is the same.

By reference to the correspondence on the next page, giving the experience of numerous planters who have applied this Guano, it will be seen that applications of 100 pounds per acre doubles the product of cotton. That 200 pounds increases the product three to four times, and it may be safely assumed that 400 pounds will increase the product five to six times, as has been realized, and a still larger application will produce a still greater increase.

The experience of planters, as given in this correspondence, must be accepted as conclusive evidence of fact, else human experience and testimony is no evidence of truth.

The manifest policy now is to cultivate less land and fertilize it highly, by which method the labor paid for will give its highest return.

Let us see by example the compensation realized from the use of this Guano, assuming the facts stated, as results of experience, be true. It is assumed that one hand will tend twelve acres in cotton, besides tending other crops:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 acres producing, say ½ bale or say 166 pounds lint cotton per acre, is 1,992 pounds cotton, worth at present price 20 cents per pound... | | $398 40 |
| 12 acres producing, say 1 bale, or 500 pounds lint per acre, is 6,000 pounds cotton, worth, at 20 cts. per pound..... | $1,200 00 | |
| Deduct from this the cost of 200 pounds Pacific Guano per acre, say 2,400 pounds, at 3¾ cts. per pound, or $75 per ton..... | 90 60 | 1,110 00 |
| The labor being the same in both cases, we get the net result of the use of the Guano, by deducting the natural product of the soil. | | 803 40 |
| Increase resulting from investment of $90, "790" per cent..... | | $711 60 |

This, we think, is in no wise an extravagant exhibition; results of this kind *have* been *realized*, and may be realized by every planter whose land is naturally unproductive or has been exhausted by long culture.

We refer the reader to the article in another column entitled, THE PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, *Its Product, Trade, &c.*, in order that planters may realize the *character and resources* of the Company, which brings this valuable Guano into market, and which, we venture to believe, will exercise no little agency in restoring the monopoly of the production of cotton to this country. With the aid of a powerful fertilizer, such as this, brought into market at so moderate a cost, cotton can be produced in these Southern States and sold at a price (yielding a large profit) that will preclude its profitable culture in all other cotton-producing countries.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
**General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.,**
*BALTIMORE, MD.*

## Soluble Pacific Guano

VERSUS

## PERUVIAN GUANO.

### Its Fertilizing Power, Economy and Importance.

If it is true that an application of Peruvian Guano, which costs the planter thirty dollars more per ton, produces no larger increase of crop per acre than *Soluble Pacific Guano*, (and which, besides, renders the crop liable to greater disaster if drought intervene.) If *this be true*, it is certainly a matter of individual and general importance.

*First*—Because its use in place of Peruvian Guano would save to the planters of the Southern States a very large sum of money.

It is estimated that fifty thousand tons of Peruvian Guano are sold in the United States per annum, and it is all bought by the Southern and Middle Atlantic States; hence the actual saving in money to the farmers and planters of these States, in the use of *Soluble Pacific Guano*, would be $1,500,000; and in the one case more than $3,000,000 of gold are drained from the agricultural districts of the country to replenish the treasury of Peru, while in the other the outlay remains in the country to contribute to the general welfare.

If true, it is important, *secondly*, because the use of

### 50,000 Tons Soluble Pacific Guano

Would furnish to the soil to which it was applied, eighteen to twenty thousand tons of *Phosphate of Lime*, while the same quantity of Peruvian Guano furnishes only twelve thousand tons of the same important element, which is so necessary to permanent improvement. In other words, the use of this Guano would give the soil *six thousand tons more of Phosphate of Lime*, at an actual saving in cost to the country of $1,500,000.

Certainly if Phosphate of Lime has value as an element of fertility, eighteen thousand tons is worth more to agriculture than twelve thousand tons; hence if it be true that an equal weight of this Guano, applied to cotton or corn, produces as great an increase of crop as results from Peruvian Guano, and better results if the season be visited by drought; then it is of the highest importance to every consumer of Guano.

### HAS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

Fertilizing value equal to Peruvian Guano? There are two methods of arriving at the truth of a question of this kind. First—Theoretically; if rational deductions from known facts lead to the conclusion that it is true, inferential ground for belief is afforded. We do not propose, however, to indulge in theoretical speculations.

The second and conclusive method of arriving at the truth, is that afforded by experience as the result of practical operations; the *general and concurrent testimony of disinterested* planters, from different parts of various States, running through a period of several years, as the results of personal experience, must be accepted as conclusive as to the truth of a question of this kind; if it is not, *no truth* can be established by *human evidence*.

We refer the reader to the communications received from the following named planters and farmers of *Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland*, (many others could be added,) published in another column, detailing their experience.

**ALABAMA.**

M. S. ANDREWS, T. J. TURNER, R. L. DRAKE, W. O. MOORE, E. REESE, E. T. GLENN, F. G. McELHANY, GEO. C. DILLARD, J. W. WILLIS, J. W. MYRICK, T. M. CLOWER, J. R. JONES, CHAS. A. PEABODY.

**GEORGIA.**

WM. H. YOUNG, ASHER AYERS, J. D. WADE, C. S. YOUMANS, E. W. PENDLETON, M. D. G. W. COWARD, J. B. NEAL.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

L. R. BECKWITH, S. A. DURHAM, J. A. CANNON, J. N. ROBSON, REV. T. S. BOINEST, F. W. PICKENS, W. B. FLOWERS.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

T. W. EGGLESTON, E. E. GILL, J. C. LEIGH, K. NORFLEET, W. D. JONES, P. H. MANGUM, W. B. DUNN, JR. WM. H. McRARY & CO.

**VIRGINIA.**

A. L. LAND, A. Y. STOKES & CO. G. N. BASTABLE, T. R. JOYNES, B. W. LEIGH BLANTON, ALLISON & ADDISON, ED. THURMAN, WM. B. MORTON, CHAS. GIBSON, WM. A. RUBY, HENRY DEFFENBAUGH,

**MARYLAND.**

E. E. JACKSON, R. T. BOWNE, ISAAC CONNOR, J. L. ADKINS, M. D. WM. PRICE, E. A. RICHARDSON,

It is not impossible there may be exceptional cases of different experience, but we venture to submit that it would be simply impossible to acquire such a volume of testimony from such a variety of persons and extent of territory, if it were *not true* that the *fertilizing* power of *this Guano* is equal to that of Peruvian Guano, as a rule, and in certain contingencies of season actually superior.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

## DIRECTIONS

FOR APPLYING

## Soluble Pacific Guano,

FOR COTTON AND CORN CULTURE.

The principle which governs the method of application to various crops, is found in a knowledge of the character of the roots of the plant to which it is applied.

The guano must be so placed in the soil that the small fibrenous roots, which are the feeders, may find it at all stages of the crop.

Cotton has a *tap root*, which penetrates the soil and furnishes support for the weed. From this tap root a multitude of small fibrenous roots branch off in every direction, extending, at the maturity of the crop, from two to three feet or more from the tap; through these fine fibres the plant receives all its nutrition that is drawn from the soil. If all the guano applied be placed in the hill or drill, its full benefit will not be realized by the plant; because, after its early growth, its feeders will have gone beyond the place of its deposit. Hence, the best method, as dictated by the nature of the matter, and confirmed by experience, is to apply *one-third* to a half of the quantity used by *strewing it in the hill or drill*, under the seed, and sowing the other two-thirds or half *broadcast* before the plows, when the crop comes to a stand, or is about five to six inches high. By this method, so soon as the seed germinates, it takes the nourishment placed within its reach, and as it sends out its feeders from the hill or drill, it comes in contact with the guano sown broadcast, and is thus supplied throughout its growth.

Corn has no tap root, but sends out lateral roots, through which its nourishment is received; but in its earliest germination it needs the food to give it early vigor; hence, the same method of application should be used as above for cotton. If applied only in the hill, the crop will suffer and partially fail at the most important period of its growth, when it needs all it can realize to form the ear.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

## Liberal versus Small Applications.

It has been shown by experience, that liberal applications of *Soluble Pacific Guano*, pay a much larger profit on the investment, than small applications per acre.

It is found that 200 lbs. per acre often produces three to four-fold increase. It is reasonable, then, to infer that an application of twice that quantity, would produce a very material increase. If 200 lbs. additional be applied, it would require only an increased product of less than 40 lbs. cotton at present price, to cover the cost of the additional outlay, whilst it is certain that if 200 lbs. produces a three-fold increase, 400 lbs. of the same powerful agency would produce far more than 40 lbs. The permanent benefit to the land from so liberal an application, would of itself compensate for the outlay, even if no more than the cost was realized from the crop.

## Cotton and the Caterpillar.

In many parts of the cotton regions, the caterpillar has made havoc with the crop. It has been found, however, that planters who made liberal applications of SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, succeeded in making good crops, notwithstanding the ravages of the caterpillar. The powerful effects of the guano in promoting vigorous growth and early maturity, has made a good yield before the work of destruction commenced, so that in some cases a *bale* per acre has been realized, although every leaf and tender boll has been stripped from the weed.—[See article copied from Columbus, Ga., *Enquirer*.]

## HOW TO PRODUCE COTTON AT MINIMUM COST.

The profit to the planter arising from the culture of cotton, is exactly the difference between what it costs per pound to produce it, and what is realized per pound from its sale in the markets. The cost per pound of a crop to the planters is governed entirely by the quantity he realizes per acre from the land cultivated, because the expenditure for labor is nearly or quite the same, whether the product be a *bale acre*, or a *bale from three acres*, but the cost of the product to the planter is materially different.

If one planter gets a bale from *three acres* and estimates the cost of his cotton to be twelve cents per pound, and another planter gets three bales from three acres, without additional labor, then it is clear, that the cost per pound to the latter, should not exceed four cents per pound.

If in order to get a bale per acre on land that would not otherwise produce more than a third of a bale, the use of a Commercial fertilizer be necessary, then to get at the net profit arising from its use, the cost of the fertilizer must be deducted from the increased product.

Let us see.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 acres yielding one bale cotton, 500 lbs. is worth, at 20 cents per pound..... | 100.00 |
| 3 acres yielding three bales cotton, 1,500 lbs. is worth, at 20 cents per pound..... | $300.00 |

It has been demonstrated repeatedly, as will be seen by reference to letters published in another column that 200 lbs. *Soluble Pacific Guano* per acre produces three times the natural yield of the land, but we will assume it would require 300 lbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 acres fertilized with 300 lbs. Pacific Guano, yield 1,500 lbs. worth 20 cents..... | $300.00 |
| Deduct natural product.....500. lbs worth 20 cents | 100.00 |
| | $200.00 |
| Deduct cost of 900 lbs. Guano, say at $70 per ton..... | 31.50 |
| Net profit on three acres..... | $168.50 |

These results have been obtained, and can be repeated by any planter who will make the experiment.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

## GUANO PREPARED FOR USE

COMPARED WITH

## Guano as Found on Islands.

In the wise economy of Providence, there has been aggregated on various islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, large natural deposits of Guano.

With the exception of the Peruvian Islands, these deposits are all of the same *general* character as to composition, but differ materially in *richness, physical structure* and *condition*. They may be classified as *earthy, petrified* and *mineral*. It is doubtful if the latter classes are properly called Guano.

The value of these deposits consists solely, as is well known, in the *phosphoric acid* they contain, which always *necessarily exists* in the form of the *insoluble* neutral *phosphate of lime*, or in some other *insoluble* combination. *It could not, in the nature of things, exist in the Guano as found on the islands*, in *soluble forms*.

Hence, *it is true* that no Guano, *as imported* from the islands, *can contain soluble phosphates*.

Now, it is *a known fact* that there is no comparison as to value between *soluble* and *insoluble phosphates*. The former is in condition for *immediate* appropriation by the plant, and its effects in the promotion of vegetable growth and development are marked and wonderful; while the latter is comparatively *inert* and *inactive*, except when in combination with *proper proportions of fermentable animal matter*, in which condition it *yields to gradual solution*.

It must be noted here, that these Phosphatic Guanos do not contain animal matter, as imported from the islands.

It is the province of science and skill to convert these insoluble phosphates into *soluble forms*, by which these vast resources afforded by Nature are rendered available for the highest utility.

Hence, as *soluble* phosphoric acid has a *higher agricultural value* than the *insoluble* acid as it exists in the natural deposits, it *must be true that no Guano, as it is imported*, can possess a value equal to a Guano which has been rendered soluble by the appliances developed by science.

### A LAW OF NATURE.

The above deductions appear to be in harmony with what may be recognized as a law of Nature. It will be found, upon reflection, that a large class of the most useful material gifts of Providence to mankind are supplied in *crude forms*. To fit them for the uses designed, an equivalent is demanded in the exercise of that intelligence and skill, which is the *peculiar gift to man* by the same beneficent *Providence*.

*Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Gutta Percha, Petroleum*, and a long list of similar natural products, which are adapted to innumerable uses for the convenience and necessities of mankind, *are all furnished by the hand of Nature in Crude forms*, in which condition they *are of no practical utility*.

The natural deposits of Guano form no exception to this general law. It is found to exist in *crude insoluble form*, and must be fitted for the important uses for which it was provided, by undergoing preparation dictated by science.

### PERUVIAN GUANO.

It may be thought that Peruvian Guano is an exception to the above. We think the contrary may be shown. It is quite true, Peruvian Guano has been extensively used with good results for the time being, but whatever may have been the opinion entertained, in the earlier periods of its use, it will not be doubted *now, by those who give the subject intelligent consideration, that it is not best adapted to use in the condition in which it is imported.*

Peruvian Guano is the only *highly ammoniacal* Guano discovered. Rain never falls on the islands; hence its ammonia is retained. That it *abounds in this element* TO EXCESS, and is *deficient* in the *more important element of phosphate of lime*, is capable of rational deduction from facts developed by long experience.

Nature furnishes in Peruvian Guano a *source of ammonia*, which will not be applied to its proper use in this country, until it can be made available to supply that element to the unammoniacal Guanos when being prepared for use, at *a cost much less than its present market price.* The present high price of Peruvian Guano, makes its use for this purpose too expensive compared with other sources of ammonia.

More than twelve years ago, we published an article in which we attempted to show by deductions from facts, that the continued application of Peruvian Guano must sooner or later bring about a condition of exhaustion of the soil. This conclusion was predicated upon the fact that its application *furnishes the soil with less phosphate of lime* than the crops grown *removes;* hence we urged that a *gradual but certain process* of exhaustion was kept up, which would sooner or later be realized in diminished products, though not noticeable in the vegetable growth. That result is now beginning to be realized.

*It is the universal opinion and testimony of farmers "that Peruvian Guano is not so good as in former years." The truth is,* as shown by late examinations *by analysis, that it is identically the same as imported in former years.*

The fact is, its use has *exhausted the soil of phosphates*, and the condition is realized which confirms our deductions made years ago.

It is found that crops of straw are grown, but with *diminished yields of grain*, and farmers attribute that result to the wrong cause, when they assume it is the fault of the Guano. *It is the inevitable result of its use.* The work of depreciation has been silently going on, unnoticed.

Farmers have little faith in *theories*, but yield to ocular demonstration. The demonstration is now at hand, and they will be wise to profit by its admonitions.

### SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

We have urged that *Soluble Pacific Guano should* produce a larger yield of grain than Peruvian, and such is found to be the case. The fact was *demonstrated* by a recent examination of a field of wheat near Richmond, Va., by three gentlemen. The facts are these:

One part of a field had been dressed with Peruvian Guano, and the other with a like quantity per acre of Pacific. The eye could discern no difference in the appearance or growth, both having been sown with the same variety and quantity of wheat.

Upon *careful* and *repeated examination*, it was found that the heads of the wheat, to which Peruvian was applied, contained *two grains to the mesh*, the *exceptions being three;* while the heads grown upon the portion fertilized with Pacific Guano *contained three grains to the mesh, the exceptions being two.* For the verification of the above statement we refer to *Messrs. Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.*

These facts constitute an irresistible demonstration of the truth of our deductions in regard to Peruvian Guano, and show that is not best adapted to its uses, in its condition as found on the islands.

### THE PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY

Furnishes in Soluble Pacific Guano a fertilizer *actually of greater value* than Peruvian Guano, at a cost of *nearly one third* less per ton. The claims of the Company to full public confidence are such as afford the best guarantee of the permanent reliability of its products; hence this Guano is in reality an object of no small interest to the Farmers and Planters of the country.

### APPLICATION PER ACRE.

The quantity of fertilizers applied per acre in this country is by far too small; some apply 75 to 150 and 200 lbs., but few as much as 300 lbs. The high cost of Peruvian Guano and its excess of *ammonia* precludes its liberal use; 300 lbs. of Pacific Guano can be applied at little or no greater cost than 200 lbs. of Peruvian, and it is certain the more liberal application is the best paying investment. The policy *now* is to make every acre cultivated yield its maximum product, and this can only be done by a *liberal* use of the Guano. But a small increase of product is required to compensate for an additional 100 lbs. of the Guano; while that additional application would prove of the highest advantage, both in increased product, and improvement of the soil.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO.**

**General Agents Pacific Guano Co., Baltimore, Md.**

### GENERAL REMARKS.

Copied from Articles by Wm. H. Young, Esq., of Columbus, Georgia.

To secure the best results from farming, Planters must cultivate only good land, or land made good by manuring and thorough preparation. By subsoiling, the land is saved from washing, holds longer the moisture of the winter rains, and thus enables the land to counteract the summer droughts. To subsoil, turn under the grass, &c., with a good turning plow, and follow in that furrow with a subsoil plow.

In old countries where lands have been cultivated hundreds of years they still produce abundantly by proper cultivation and generous feeding with manure. Such lands are now worth from $20 to $500 per acre according to location.

While our lands were fresh, they yielded abundantly, but the system of shallow plowing, together with failure to feed the land with manure, has resulted in the soil being impoverished and washed in unsightly gullies.

The garden is well manured and yields accordingly (but even there, deep plowing or spading is neglected) while the fields are continually exhausted without manuring.

Cultivate less land, cultivate it well, and manure it generously, and you will be well paid for your labor; on the other hand, if you cultivate thin or unmanured land, you will find it "costs more than it comes to."

Let us suppose some cases and see results:

| | |
|---|---|
| An acre of ground producing 300 lbs. seed cotton, or 90 lbs. lint, at average price, 20c., is | $18 00 |
| An acre of ground producing 600 lbs. seed cotton, or 180 lbs. lint, at average price, 20c., is | 36 00 |
| An acre of ground producing 1,000 lbs. seed cotton, or 300 lbs. lint, at average price, 20c., is | 60 00 |
| An acre of ground producing 1,500 lbs. seed cotton, or 400 lbs lint, at average price, 20c., is | 90 00 |
| The labor is the same. If a hand can tend with other crops, say 12 acres in cotton, he gets from the land producing 300 lbs. | 216 00 |
| He gets from the land producing 1,500 lbs | 1,080 00 |

To accomplish this, he can spend $20 per acre for manure and still leave a large profit, and improve his land for another crop, besides returning five times as much cotton seed to manure his corn the next year.

### COTTON CULTURE.

QUANTITY TO BE USED ON COTTON, AND APPLICATION.

On Cotton any quantity can be used to advantage, but the greater the quantity the more profitable the result; as cotton yields according to the fertility of the soil a wider difference than almost any crop.

If soil only capable of producing 300 lbs. seed cotton can be made to produce 1,500 lbs., let us examine the results of such productions:

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 lbs. to the acre, or 90 lbs. of lint gives, at the average price of 20c. | $18 00 |
| 1,500 lbs. to the acre, or 450 lbs. of lint gives, at the average price, 20c. | 90 00 |
| To accomplish this, suppose you expend for Manure 400 lbs. to the acre, say worth | 36 00 |
| Showing (over cost of Manure) $54 per acre, against $18. | $54 00 |
| From above showing, a hand cultivating (besides corn, &c.,) 12 acres in cotton, gets for his labor, on enriched land, over cost of Manure | 648 00 |
| The hand cultivating the poor land only realizes | 216 00 |
| Difference to the hand of | $432 00 |

Experiments the past year show greater results, with less Guano than 400 lbs., and with 200 lbs. only, crops were increased from 3 to 4 times, besides the fertility remaining to the soil for another crop.

100 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano fully doubles the crop.
200 lbs. Guano increased the crop 3 to 4 times.
400 lbs. Guano increased the crop 5 to 6 times.

How far a still greater quantity will profitably increase the crop, each planter should determine for himself, on a smaller scale. If you apply 100 lbs. on poor land, give your cotton 3 feet each way. If on good land, not less than 4 feet. If you apply 200 lbs. to the acre on poor land, give it 3½ feet distance each way; if on good land, fully 4 feet or 4½. If you apply 400 lbs. to the acre on poor land, give it 5 feet each way.* These distances may startle many planters, but on rich land or land made rich by manuring, the plant must have room to spread its branches and bear fruit. A rank growth (if crowded) often loses its under and middle crop of bolls by rot (especially in wet weather) while distance will enable it to open.

A single stalk of cotton in a garden is well known to yield from 100 to 300 bolls, and sometimes more; if the field is made rich like the garden, and has room to spread its branches, the result will be the same.

**An acre planted 4 x 4 will give say 2,700 stalks, which, if yielding 50 bolls to the stalk, will give 1,350 lbs. cotton. If planted 5 x 5 you will have 1,760 stalks; 100 bolls to the stalk will give 1,760 lbs. cotton.**

**Planters should test the above, on at least a small scale.**

* NOTE.—These distances apply to what is generally known as the Petit Gulf variety. What is now becoming known as the Dickson Seed, with short branches and short jointed, will bear much closer planting. Rows 4 feet apart and left thick in the drill, say from 8 to 15 inches, has proved to give a heavy yield.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### From ALABAMA.

AUBURN, ALA., November, 1868.

*Dear Sir:*

We have used during the past season, Soluble Pacific Guano furnished by you, and from our experience the results prove highly satisfactory.

We are satisfied that this Fertilizer has no superior, and we shall continue to use it so long as it maintains its present high reputation.

J. T. TURNER, M. S. ANDREWS,
GEO. C. DILLARD, E. REESE,
READ L. DRAKE, F. G. McELHANY,
J. W. WILLIS, T. M. CLOWER,
W. O. MOORE, E. T. GLENN,
J. W. MYRICK.

AUBURN, ALA, November, 1868.

*Dear Sir:*

We have used during the past season, Peruvian Guano and Soluble Pacific Guano, and the results prove that, so far as our practical experience goes, the Soluble Pacific Guano has given better yields and is more generally to be depended upon as a Fertilizer. In fact, we unhesitatingly recommend it as possessing qualities especially adapted to the soils in this locality, and we intend to continue using it.

M. S. ANDREWS,
F. G. McELHANY.

RUSSEL CO., ALA., November, 1867.

*Dear Sir*—I have used Peruvian Guano, more or less, for the past twenty years. This year, for the first time, I also used Soluble Pacific Guano, got from you. I used both on cotton, and the results, to the best of my judgment, show one to be as good as the other. I had one field of about 18 acres manured with Pacific, and my opinion is that its yield (taking the quality of the land as a basis) is better than any other field manured with either. The yield on this field was 800 lbs. per acre, or double what the land could have brought without manure, and I only used 100 lbs. Pacific per acre on this or any of my land. I put the manure in the drill.

J. R. JONES.

Charles A. Peabody, Esq., of Lee county, Alabama, in a letter, dated Nov., 1867, to Wm. H. Young, says:

"The Peruvian Guano I had before used, and know it to be an invaluable fertilizer for cotton. I now find the Soluble Pacific to be equally as good. At the same price, I would as soon have it for cotton or corn as the Peruvian; some of my hands insist that it is better."

### From GEORGIA.

SPARTA, GA., December 9th, 1868.

*Mr. J. O. Matheweson:*

Yours of 26th October has been on hand for some time. I have been waiting to have my experiment plat picked out, weighed and contrasted. Last year the Soluble Pacific Guano paid 402 *per cent.* on the investment; the present year, 340 *per cent.* The experiment plat of last year was reserved and planted again without any change or addition. The Soluble Pacific Guano produced the *second* year 199 *per cent.* on the investment after allowing interest at 10 per cent. for two years. The two years combined, made 601 *per cent.*, while Peruvian Guano made only 475 per cent. The first year 355, the second year 120 per cent. The two guanos combined, made the first year 432 per cent., the second year, from the residuum in soil, 210 per cent., making 642 per cent. on investment for two years after paying interest. These experiments are conducted with conscientious precision, without fear, favor or hope of reward, only as it may benefit the public and the experimenter, by indicating the cheapest and most reliable sources of Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid. You will doubtless find in January number of *Southern Cultivator*, a detailed report of my experiments.

E. M. PENDLETON, M. D.

COLUMBUS, GA., December 16th, 1868.

*Mr. W. H. Woods:*

*Dear Sir*—Being aware that I experimented this year with "Soluble Pacific Guano," and in my time with "Peruvian," you ask my views of the one compared with the other, which I will state:

My opinion is, that while the "Peruvian" is the more immediate, it is not so lasting in its effects as the "Soluble," nor does vegetation stand drought so well with the former as with the latter.

In my experiment this year, I contrasted the effects of stable manure with the "Soluble Pacific Guano," at rates of expense as follows: sixteen dollars ($16) per acre of the former, and ten dollars ($10) per acre of the latter; and the result has been in favor of the Soluble Pacific. The cotton plant stood the drought better and was more improved by it than that where I used the stable manure. * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. McINTOSH.

MACON, GA., November 30th, 1868.

*Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:*

I have been selling the Soluble Pacific Guano since the war, and am happy to say it has given *universal satisfaction. Not a single party* has made a complaint. I regard it *safer* than *Peruvian Guano*, and believe it has given as good results. I can refer to the following parties who have used it:

Dr. Hillsman, of Crawford Co., Ga.; S. P. Salter, of Dooly Co., Ga.; Col. Geo. W. Fish, of Macon Co., Ga.; J. F. Sikes, of Bibb Co., Ga.; Col. W. S. Brazeal, of Laurens Co., Ga., and many others.

Your obedient servant,

ASHER AYRES.

SPARTA, January 16, 1868.

*Mr. J. O. Matheweson:*

In my experiment plat for cotton during last season, I put at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre of your Soluble Pacific Guano, which cost $6. While the natural soil produced but 651 lbs. of seed cotton, that where the Guano was applied produced 1,472 lbs., an increase of 821 lbs. The clear profit, at 11 cents per lb., was $24.11 per acre—or 402 per cent. on the money invested.

E. M. PENDLETON, M. D.

[*Extract from letter to J. O. Matheweson, Dec.* 8, 1868.]

I used the Soluble Pacific Guano on a gray sandy loam soil, and the following is the result of its application—yield per acre, 1,125 lbs. cotton. Where no manure was applied, the yield was 463 lbs. I am satisfied the Soluble Pacific pays well.

A. WITCHER,
Point Peter, Ga.

BURKE CO., October 31st, 1868.

*J. O. Matheweson, Augusta, Ga.:*

*Dear Sir*—In reply to your letter with reference to the effects of Soluble Pacific Guano, I have to say that with me it was a *complete success.* By its use the crop was *fully doubled*, although the seasons in this section were very unfavorable to cotton.

I used no other commercial manures except the ********** (which is of no more value than the sand in the public road.)

Yours, truly,

T. J. McELMURRY.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 1, 1868.

*Messrs. Adair & Brother:*

I applied 300 pounds per acre of Soluble Pacific Guano, procured from you. Notwithstanding a ten weeks' drought, and the attack of the caterpillar, I gathered 850 pounds cotton per acre. From the same land, without the Guano, I gathered only 200 pounds cotton—say less than one-fourth the quantity.

E. MORRIS.

*Mr. J. O. Matheweson, Augusta:*

*Dear Sir*—I take pleasure in giving you the result of my experience in the use of Soluble Pacific Guano, purchased of you.

In using it last year on my cotton, I distributed it alongside of stable manure, on entirely the same quality of land. It was *entirely free from the rust*, which considerably damaged that where the stable manure was applied.

After a fair trial of several different commercial manures, I must say that I consider the *Soluble Pacific* far ahead of them all, and, in fact, the only one, the use of which has been entirely satisfactory to me in its results, and as such I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends.

Respectfully,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

THOMSON, June 26th, 1867.

*Dear Sirs*—You ask me to give you the results of the fertilizers bought of you up to this time, which I willingly give you, and can say that the *Soluble Pacific Guano* has proved itself to be better for corn up to this time than cotton seed or stable manure, which is saying a great deal for it. I applied about 200 lbs. to the acre, or a tablespoonful to the hill. I tried the Peruvian Guano on corn last year, and there is no comparison between them, the Pacific being superior to it by far.

Respectfully, J. B. NEAL.

BLACKSHEAR, PRINCE CO., GA., Nov. 28, 1866.

*Messrs. E. C. Wade & Co.:*

*Gents*—I used the "Soluble Pacific Guano" on cotton in the following manner, viz: I first run a furrow, and applied by distributing equally about 50 lbs. per acre—covered by running a furrow on each side—then planted on this ridge; after the cotton was thinned I run a furrow on each side and applied from 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. I can safely say that the production was increased three fold. The droughts the past season did not give as fair a test of the "Soluble Pacific Guano" as I desired, but I think it did better than the Peruvian would have done with the same seasons.

I am so well satisfied with my experiment with the "Soluble Pacific Guano" I purchased from you, that I expect to use it to a greater extent the next season, and hope you will be able to furnish me. You may prepare yourself to furnish a largely increased demand in this section.

Yours, truly, C. S. YOUMANS.

COLUMBUS, GA., December 30, 1867.

*Dear Sirs*—I sowed two acres for a calf pasture, sowed four bushels of seed to the acre, one bushel each wheat, oats, rye and barley. I manured one acre with 300 lbs. Peruvian, and one acre with 300 lbs. Soluble Pacific—it is a splendid pasture. The Pacific acre is so much deeper green, and so much more luxuriant, that one can see the difference as far off as the field can be seen. This is my first experience on small grain with Pacific, and so well am I satisfied of its superiority, that I used all Pacific on my small grain now sowing, (except a few acres with Peruvian to continue the tests.)

WM. H. YOUNG.

MOBLEY POND, SCRIVEN CO., GA., Dec. 2, 1866.

*Messrs. E. C. Wade & Co., Savannah:*

In reply to your letter of the 30th ult., I take pleasure in giving you my opinion of the "Soluble Pacific Guano." I used it and the pure Peruvian in equal quantities, in the same field, and the result was about the same. I applied both to corn and cotton, about 100 lbs. to the acre, and if the seasons had been favorable I would have been highly gratified at the yield, but no manure was of use to the planters in my neighborhood on account of the excessive drought. In my opinion the Soluble Pacific Guano is an excellent manure, and I intend to use it again.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES D. WADE.

CANOOCHE, EMANUEL CO., GA., Dec. 13, 1866.

*Messrs. E. C. Wade & Co.:*

*Gents*—I used the Soluble Pacific Guano on corn, about 150 lbs. to the acre; applied it by the side of the stalk the second plowing, and the yield was fully double what it would have been from the natural land. The seasons were very unfavorable for any kind of manure, and if I had had good seasons the yield would have been treble the natural land. The Soluble Pacific is a very good manure—all that is claimed for it, and cheaper, in my opinion, than Peruvian.

G. W. COWARD.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 10th, 1868.

*Messrs. Adair & Brother:*

I applied Soluble Pacific Guano, procured from you, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre on cotton. I am satisfied its use produced a crop three times greater than the land would produce without it.

GEO. S. KEY.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 12th, 1868.

*Messrs. Adair & Bro.:*

I used this year the Soluble Pacific Guano, bought of you, at the rate of 100 pounds per acre on cotton planted three feet apart, in the drill. I am confident it is a pure article, and believe increased the yield double, notwithstanding a ten weeks' drought and serious attack of caterpillar.

J. M. CALHOUN.

COLUMBUS, GA., December, 1868.

*John S. Reese & Co.:*

*Dear Sirs*—Another season confirms my previously expressed convictions, that the Soluble Pacific Guano, as compared with Peruvian, is fully as good—indeed, better. I have now tested it sufficiently, using each side by side for two seasons, applying the same weight of each per acre, and in every case the Pacific has given the best results on cotton, corn, potatoes, and small grain, and the testimony I have from a great many planters confirms my experience.

WM. H. YOUNG.

THE

# PACIFIC GUANO CO.

## CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

### Its Products and Trade; Its Relations to Agriculture; Its Interests, Policy, Character, and Claims to Public Confidence.

It is an admitted fact that a concentrated commercial fertilizer, of real excellence, is an essential adjunct to successful farming in the Southern and Middle States.

It will be admitted, that with the crude elements of fertility afforded by Nature, it is within the scope of human ability, aided by *capital, enterprise and science*, to furnish a *concentrated commercial fertilizer of real excellence.*

It is of the highest importance that such a fertilizer should be furnished at the *lowest possible cost*, in order that the outlay required may not preclude its *general and liberal application.* It is also necessary to the general use of such an article, that the *character, responsibility* and *facilities* of the producers should be such as to afford a reasonable guarantee that the fertilizer brought into market may be relied upon for present and *continued excellence.*

It is true that many farmers are deterred from the use of fertilizers, other than Peruvian Guano, by a want of confidence in their continued reliability, though convinced of their present value. They adhere to Peruvian Guano, though its price be too high to justify its liberal use, and though experience teaches them its defects, which are manifest in its tendency to produce excessive growth without corresponding yield; in its tendency to exhaustion; in its injurious effects in time of severe drought, &c., all of which result from the misproportion of its elements.

This want of confidence is not unnatural, and arises from two principal causes: First—Fertilizers have been placed upon the markets and commended to farmers, which, either from ignorance or the inability of the producers, or from less excusable causes, have proved from the first or after awhile of little or no value, to the serious loss of the consumer, both of time and money.

Secondly—Disastrous seasons occur, in which crops fail from the intervention of natural causes, in which event the consumer is predisposed to ascribe the failure in part at least to the particular fertilizer used, however excellent it may have been, even though his neighbor realize as great a failure from Peruvian Guano. The thought is suggested, that, if Peruvian Guano had been used, the failure would not at least have been so great; hence a fertilizer possessing the highest value, may be, and often is, hastily condemned, and its use retarded, to the detriment of the agricultural public.

There is no power in Peruvian Guano or any other fertilizer to perform its functions if contravened by natural causes, else rich bottom lands would never fail to yield a crop, when it is a known fact they do fail as frequently as fertilized lands.

A beneficent Providence has *aggregated* the *crude elements of fertility* in exhaustless quantities all over the world—upon islands of the sea, and in the sea itself and elsewhere. Nature, however, does not yield her treasures without an equivalent. Coal is found embedded in mountains; the precious metals are held bound in the quartz rock, and are adapted to the uses for which Nature designed them, only at the *cost of labor, enterprise and capital.* So also these deposits in their natural state are not in condition for practical utility, but modern science has developed methods by which they are capable of the highest utility to the most important of all interests. Hence, while nature furnishes the crude material, and science the *method*, still *capital, skill, enterprise and labor* are required to adapt them to the purposes designed by Nature.

The fertilizer introduced by us in 1865, under the trade mark of *Soluble Pacific Guano*, is the product of the

### PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

It has been extensively used for the culture of all crops, from New Jersey to Alabama, with results entirely satisfactory; the instances of failure, in consequence of unpropitious seasons, being no greater than when Peruvian was used. If the disinterested testimony of farmers is an evidence of truth, and we are sure it is, then it is true that results from this Guano, when applied in like quantities per acre, have been fully equal to those from Peruvian Guano, and in not a few instances, superior on the first crop, while on grass and clover crops following, it has manifested an effect unknown to Peruvian.

It must be noted that the cost of this Guano is so much less per ton than Peruvian, that 300 lbs. may be applied per acre at little or no greater outlay than 200 lbs. of Peruvian Guano can be applied for.

In view of the importance of this trade, and the just demand on the part of consumers for assurances, *first* as to the ability of the *Pacific Guano Company* to bring into market a concentrated fertilizer of the highest excellence, at the lowest cost to the farmer; and *secondly*, as to the claims of the Company to the fullest public confidence, we propose *first* to show *what their facilities* are; and *secondly* to show upon what grounds they lay claim to full public confidence in their products.

First—The *Pacific Guano Company* is the result of a private association of a few of the largest shipping merchants in the United States, engaged in the California trade, the primary object being to furnish return freights for their ships from the Pacific. This private association was subsequently organized into a stock Company, with an actual cash capital, invested and at command, of $1,000,000, and is unquestionably the strongest company in the country engaged in this important trade. Its stockholders are limited to but few in number, not exceeding fifteen, embracing some of the most respectable and wealthiest merchants, all of whom are actively engaged in business enterprises of trade and commerce.

The large capital of the Company, is the aggregation of surplus means, by reason of which it is enabled to accomplish results unattainable by private enterprise. Hence, the Company is the sole owner of the extensive deposits from whence it draws supplies of natural phosphate of lime, and the other elements which enter into the composition of its fertilizer; therefore, with these facilities, it procures supplies at lowest *cash cost* of production, and does not pay profits and commissions to importers or intermediate parties.

The Company has called to its aid the best scientific ability that ample means and liberal policy will command, and has acquired invaluable experience by years of patient enterprise. Hence, the *Pacific Guano Company* has the *ability* to bring into market the very best fertilizer, *at the lowest cost to consumers*, that ample capital and enterprise, *aided by the best scientific ability*, can produce.

Secondly—We base the claims of this Company to the *fullest public confidence*, upon reasons founded in the nature of things. Respectability and private character afford good claims to public confidence; on these grounds none can have higher claims, but we dismiss these considerations, because in a case like this, these qualities cannot be known and appreciated, however excellent they are.

Personal interest is esteemed to be the strongest and most universal motive to human action and policy, especially in matters pertaining to trade and commerce. Hence, if this Company be judged on this principle alone, its claims to public confidence are of the highest character, unless it be assumed its policy is dictated by the grossest ignorance of its best interests. It must be seen at once that a Company like this, with such large vested interests, must look to *permanence* in its trade through a long future, to render its capital secure and realize compensation for its investments. If it ceases permanently to earn dividends, its capital becomes *a total loss*, while it can afford in its beginning to omit dividends, so that it builds up a *safe and permanent trade for the future.*

The Pacific Guano Company must, of *necessity*, continue to bring into market the best fertilizer that its unequaled facilities can produce, and, *guided by an enlightened policy*, it is recognized by them as their highest interest to put it into market at a minimum profit on its cost, by which policy its use is extended. The Company looks to *small profits, large sales*, and permanence of trade to insure reasonable returns on surplus capital invested in a legitimate business of great public utility.

It is a well recognized principle, that capital, aggregated from surplus means, can be employed at a less rate of compensation than can be afforded by private capital; hence, it is true that in all enterprises in which large means facilitate economy in production, private resources cannot compete with aggregated surplus capital.

For the foregoing reasons it must be conceded: First—That the Pacific Guano Company possesses the *ability* to furnish the country with a *fertilizer under its trade mark* of SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, of the highest real excellence, at the *lowest possible cost to the farmer.*

Secondly—That the only true policy of the Company, dictated by *ordinary prudential* care for its interests, is to use all its resources to furnish the *best possible products* that its unequaled facilities can bring to the markets.

Thirdly—That its *character, capital and material interests* are such as in the nature of things furnish the *surest* guarantee of the continued excellence of their fertilizer, and entitles the Company to the highest claims to public confidence.

Fourthly—That a Company like this, involving the permanent investment of large capital; founded upon a solid basis; the operations of which are managed by men of the highest mercantile standing; the products of which are *adapted to the promotion of the most important of all branches of industry;* we think we may say, it will be conceded, that a Company such as this, sustains no unimportant relation to the agricultural interests of the country.

NOTE.—It is necessary for us to note the fact, that in consequence of the reputation acquired by the *Soluble Pacific Guano*, as brought into market by this Company, the same name has been given to fertilizers of totally different character and quality, for which the Pacific Guano Company is in no way responsible, and it is not improbable some have been deceived. Hence, it is necessary for us to caution consumers to see to it that they procure the genuine product of this Company, the evidence of which is the *names of the undersigned, branded on each bag*, as agents for the Company, otherwise the article is not genuine.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

**General Agents for the**
**Pacific Guano Company,**
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

(*From the Columbus Enquirer, Sept. 19th*, 1868.)

## A Great Crop, Notwithstanding the Worms.

We yesterday visited the plantation of Mr. C. A Peabody, in Lee county, Ala., and found his cotton crop more prolific of bolls than any we ever saw or even conceived of before, but entirely stripped of every leaf, bloom and tender boll! The caterpillars have made summary work of it, stripping it in three or four days after their appearance. We noticed every cotton field on the road between this city and Mr. Peabody's, and found the worms at work in all of them—some already denuded of leaves and the late growth of fruit, and others only a day or two behind in the work of destruction. The entire destruction of the later growth in this whole section, is now certain, and thereby the crop has probably been cut one-third short of the calculations of planters entertained a week or ten days ago.

But Mr. Peabody has made a *great* crop, notwithstanding this sudden destruction of the top growth. His improved modes of culture and judicious application of fertilizers have never told with more success than during this season. He has a half acre near the house that is certain to make a full bale, and his whole crop will no doubt average a bale to the acre. Though much of it has already been picked out, the bolls on the otherwise bare branches are so thick as to remind one of clusters of cockleburs after the leaves have been killed. He applied Guano (the Soluble Pacific) at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre. This liberal application of a powerful fertilizer stimulated his crop to such an early and prolific growth of bolls as to secure an extraordinary yield before the worms made their appearance. His crop, even after the havoc made by the caterpillars, is a splendid and convincing exhibition of the advantages of scientific culture and liberal application of commercial manures.

### NOTICE.

The Pacific Guano Company fully appreciates the importance of calling to its aid the best scientific ability in the prosecution of this important business; hence the valuable services of Dr. St. Julian Ravenel, of South Carolina, have been secured as scientific adviser and director to the Company.

Dr. Ravenel is well known to the South from his long connection with agricultural science, and his engagement in this connection is a matter of no little importance. He is fully acquainted with the *character, resources* and *policy* of the Company, and will give full information as to the character and composition of Soluble Pacific Guano, if addressed or called on at Charleston, S. C.

(*From the Southern Cultivator.*)

## Premium Crops—Half Acre of Turnips.

COMMUNICATED, FROM TRANSACTIONS OF THE EAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BY THE SECRETARY.

We, the undersigned, having examined one-half of an acre of turnips, grown by Col. Geo. P. Harrison, and having seen ten feet of an average of the same gathered and measured, do hereby certify the yield of the same to be six hundred and twelve and one-half (612½) bushels of roots, and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and one-half (1837½) bushels of closely pressed tops.

WM. DAVIS,
J. R. PADGETT.

*October 27th*, 1868.

The above is respectfully entered in competition for the largest and best crop of turnips raised on one-half of an acre.

The land selected was new ground, of a grey, sandy soil. The timber was cut off in the spring, and the lot cow-penned till about the first of July, when the ground was thoroughly broken up by repeated plowings. About the last of July, laid it off in drills fifteen inches apart, and sowed, in the drills, about one hundred pounds *Soluble Pacific Guano;* covered this by drawing the drill nearly full of earth with a rake. The seed was then sowed on the manure, and again covered with the rake. The plants came up promptly, giving a fine stand. When they were three or four inches high, they were worked thoroughly with the hoe, cleaning out all weeds and grass; stirred the earth generally and thinned out to a stand. About the first of September, it was worked over again with the hoe. The variety of seed sown was "Ruta bags." The yield is exhibited by the above certificate.

I would state that the tops alone would pay for the trouble and expense, the plants averaging, in height, from three to three and a half feet.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. HARRISON.

(*From the Southern Cultivator.*)

## Premium Crops—Half Acre of Cotton.

COMMUNICATED FROM TRANSACTIONS OF THE EAST ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BY THE SECRETARY.

We, the subscribers, and neighbors of Mr. Charles A. Peabody, being called in by him to witness the measurement of a half acre planted in cotton, do certify that this piece of land planted in cotton measures just one-half acre. We have been familiar with the planting and culture of this piece, from the day of its planting up to the present time, and since it began to open. Although we have no means of coming to an exact knowledge of the correct weights of each day's picking, yet we believe the journal kept by Mr. Peabody to be correct. The following is a correct list, as copied from this journal:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 24th, picked | ..... | 18 lbs. |
| Sept. | 7th, " | ..... | 60 " |
| " | 9th, " | ..... | 60 " |
| " | 18th, " | ..... | 140 " |
| " | 19th, " | ..... | 155 " |
| " | 20th, " | ..... | 70 " |
| " | 21st, " | ..... | 160 " |
| " | 22d, " | ..... | 234 " |
| " | 23d, " | ..... | 80 " |
| Oct. | 12th, " | ..... | 200 " |
| " | 18th, " | ..... | 190 " |
| " | 22d, " | ..... | 150 " |
| " | 23d, " | ..... | 100 " |
| | | | 1617 " |

Making a total of fifteen hundred and ninety-nine lbs. of clean cotton picked. And from a careful examination this day of the half acre, we believe there will be 550 lbs. of clean cotton more picked from the half acre, which will make the crop on the half acre (2,149 lbs.) twenty-one hundred and forty-nine pounds.

S. L. HULLIN,
F. N. STAFFORD,
P. S. SIDDALL.

*October 26*, 1868.

The half acre planted in cotton as described, was a piece of old pine land, light sandy soil—would produce with ordinary culture and common seed, about three hundred pounds to the acre, seed cotton. I cow-penned the piece last winter. In the spring I turned the manure under with a turn-shovel plow, and followed with a sub-soil. About the middle of April I crossed the piece with the scooter, and followed with the sub-soil again. The 25th of April I opened furrows three feet apart, and in the bottom of the furrow put in 200 pounds of *Soluble Pacific Guano;* threw two furrows on this, with a turn-shovel, and over the Guano planted the seed. I planted three seed to a hill, fifteen inches apart, and thinned out to a stand of two stalks. When the cotton was up three inches high, I ran around it with a scooter, and finished the middles with a horse-hoe. The variety of cotton planted was the Dickson, hybridized by my long staple. In the early season the crop suffered as much as sub-soiled land could suffer from drought, and later, suffered from too much rain. The 14th of September the worms took it, stripping every leaf and young boll, lessening the product nearly one-half.

CHARLES A. PEABODY.

SAFETY FILM

"State" the words "exclusive of the special taxes levied by the Railroad appropriation bill passed at this session."

Mr. Seymour spoke for some time in support of his amendment.

Mr. Jarvis said that this amendment was nothing more than a second proviso saying, as his did, that taxation was limited by the Constitution, *but provided, however*, this Legislature can go as much beyond such limitation as they pleased. He held that the Constitution either limited taxation or it did not, and between these propositions there can be no compromise.

Messrs. Estes, Malone and others favored the amendment.

After some debate on the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays being called resulted, yeas 48, nays 35.

Mr. Seymour offered a substitute for the proviso; pending action upon which, the House adjourned until half past seven o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1869.

By consent Mr. Estes introduced a bill to postpone the collection of certain special taxes provided for in certain Railroad bills. [This bill provides that the taxes levied in certain Railroad appropriation bills passed during the present session of this General Assembly shall not be collected during the years 1869 and '70.]

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended in order to consider the bill at once.

The bill, after debate, passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill entitled "An act to raise revenue."

The question recurred upon the following amendment offered by

Mr. Jarvis to the proviso as amended, to wit: *Provided*, That the taxes which have been or may be levied to pay interest on bonds issued to and for railroads or other corporations shall be postponed for two years.

After a long debate the amendment was rejected.

The proviso as amended was then adopted and reads as follows: *Provided*, That all taxes for the State and county purposes imposed upon the real and personal property of the State, exclusive of the special taxes levied for county purposes and by railroad appropriation bills passed at this session of the General Assembly shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent.

Mr. Siegrist moved to amend section 1, chap. 1, in line 2, by striking out the *ad-valorem* tax of two-fifths of one per cent. upon property and insert three-tenths.

On adoption of the amendment the yeas and nays were called and it was rejected.

Pending the consideration of an amendment offered by Mr. Malone to schedule B, in the shape of an additional section to be known as section 216.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1869.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Harrington, the following bills, viz:

Bill to authorize the Board of Education to sell stock belonging to the public school fund in Cape Fear Navigation Company. Referred to the committee on Education.

Bill to charter the Bank of Cumberland. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Scott: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax for certain purposes. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills passed their several readings, viz:

Mr. Osborne moved to amend after the word tax payer, Provided that all tax payers shall be presumed to have paid their taxes according to law, and the burthen of proof shall lie in the Sheriff when he seeks to make a tax payer liable. Lost.

Bill to incorporate the Central North Carolina Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Society.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency.

On motion the Senate then adjourned until Monday morning next at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1869.

Mr. Hinnant, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as being correctly enrolled:

Bill to be entitled an act to provide for an assignment of rooms in the capitol and Executive Mansion to the State Executive officers.

Bill to repeal section 2 of the act passed by this General Assembly Feb. 15th, 1869, entitled an act to change the time of holding Courts in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial Districts.

By Mr. Williams, of Sampson: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of his county to levy a special tax for certain purposes. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the State Geologist in reference to the State lines.

The communication was read and ordered to be printed and transmitted to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington Life Insurance Company. The bill passed its third reading without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Sparkling Catawba Springs Company was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of the same, the rules were suspended and the bill to establish the Wilmington Water Works Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of the same, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Middle Falls Manufacturing Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended.

Mr. French then moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to negotiate for certain counties in Virginia was indefinitely postponed. Carried.

On motion of the same, the resolution was made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended, and the bill to suspend the operations of the Statute of Limitations, was taken up, and made the special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

CALENDAR.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the State Loan and Trust Company of North Carolina, was next reached and passed its third reading.

The bill to authorize an exchange of bonds issued for certain internal improvement purposes for new bonds was next reached.

The bill being read the Chair ruled that the bill was a public one in its nature and could not now be entertained.

By consent the bill was made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction to report before the time appointed for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Harnet, the rules were suspended, and the resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ANNUAL SESSION 1868-'69.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1869.

Mr. Barrow, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of North Carolina.

Mr. Forkner, from the committee of Internal Improvements reported the following bills:

Favorably on bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company.

Favorably on bill to incorporate the Plaster Banks and Salt works Railroad Company.

Favorably on bill requiring railroad companies to make certain reports to the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Martindale, from the committee on Internal Improvements, made the following reports:

Adversely on bill to establish a turnpike road between the town of Marion and Asheville.

Favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the Tennessee River Railroad Company.

Reporting back and requesting to be discharged from further consideration of resolution relating to the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Sweet, from committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a substitute for bill providing for the declaration of the official results of the late Congressional elections.

Bill to provide for the collection of taxes came up as the unfinished business of Friday and its consideration occupied the Senate during the remainder of the day.

The bill passed its final reading.

Mr. Lassiter gave notice he should move the reconsideration.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution eulogistic of the character of Washington and proposing to adjourn on the account of this being his birthday. Carried, and Senate consequently stood adjourned until Tuesday at 10 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1869.

Mr. Ragland moved that this House adjourn in respect for the memory of George Washington. Lost—yeas 19, nays 54.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. French: Bill supplemental to an act to amend the charter of the town of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Wilkie: Bill to authorize the commissioners of Jones county to levy a special tax. Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Estes the revenue bill was taken up, the pending question being on the adoption of the following amendment offered by Mr. Malone:

"Sec. 46. Every Railroad Company shall pay an annual tax of sixty dollars on each thousand dollars of bonds issued to and received by them according to the provisions of the several acts of the General Assembly in regard to railroads, to be collected as may be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that the payment of this tax shall operate to discharge the interest accruing on such bond or bonds and due from such Railroad Companies; *Provided*, also, that the Public Treasurer is required to set apart the tax received on such bond or bonds for the payment of the interest on the same, as required by law, and the proceeds arising from this section shall be applied to no other purpose."

After debate the amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 66.

Mr. Malone said the amendment only provided that the companies should pay a tax sufficient to pay the interest.

The special order for 12 M. being bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to complete its road, on motion of Mr. Estes was postponed until after the passage of the revenue bill.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend the revenue bill, section 3, class 1, section 1, by striking out "two-fifths" and inserting "one-third," the rate of taxation upon all real and personal property.

Mr. Estes raised the point of order that it had been voted down and could not be renewed.

The point of order was sustained.

Several amendments were adopted.

A message from the Governor was received in regard to assigning rooms in the Capital.

The Chair announced the following committees:

In relation to the Public Treasurer's office, Messrs. Candler, White and Gahagan.

On the Penitentiary, Messrs. Hodgin, Whitley, Nicholson and Robbins.

Mr. Barnett gave notice of a bill to authorize a railroad through the counties of Granville, Caswell, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.

The House adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

## STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report.

In Galloway vs. Jenkins and Chatham Railroad Company, from Wake, error, decretal order reversed. Chief Justice Pearson, Justice Rodman delivered the opinion of the Court, Justice Dick concurring therein, and Justices Reade and Settle dissenting.

By PEARSON, C. J. In State vs. Underwood, from Union, no error, judgment affirmed. In Sledge vs. Blum, from Wake, error, judgment reversed. In Ramsour vs. Ramsour from Lincoln, judgment affirmed. In Waldrop vs. Green, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed. In Gaither vs. Gibson, from Caldwell, judgment affirmed.—In Teague vs. James, from Alexander, no error, judgment affirmed. In Smith vs McIlwaine, from Mecklenburg, affirmed. In Swepson vs. Harvey, from Alamance, judgment affirmed. In Raleigh National Bank vs Johnson, from Alamance, judgment affirmed.

By READE, J. In Jacobs vs Smallwood, from Washington, error, judgment here for the plaintiff, stay law declared void. In Holt vs Isley, from Alamance, error, judgment reversed. In Grier vs. Bysamer, from Lincoln, error, judgment reversed, and judgment here for plaintiff.—In Swepson vs. Chapman, from Henderson, error, demurrer allowed, judgment of *respondeat ouster*. In Tate vs. Ellis, from Caldwell, error. In Rives vs. Williams, from Chatham, error, judgment reversed. In Aycock vs. Harrison, from Wayne, remanded, plaintiff entitled to costs.

By RODMAN, J. In Jacobs vs Smallwood, from Washington, dissenting opinion. In Jackson vs. Spivey, from Franklin, decree for the plaintiff.—In Thornton vs. Thornton, from Cumberland, injunction dissolved. In State vs. Keith, from Buncombe, judgment below reversed—"we think the judge should have discharged the prisoner." In Darwin vs. Ripply, judgment affirmed.

By DICK, J. In Capeheart vs. Etheridge, from Northampton, order affirmed. In Bell vs. Jackson, from Duplin account ordered. In March, Hampton et. al. vs. Thomas, from Davidson, motion disallowed. In Evans, vs Singletary, from Pitt, order overruled.

By SETTLE, J. In Rice vs. Keith, from Madison, judgment affirmed. In Credle vs. Swindell from Hyde, judgment affirmed. In Narcissus G. Rogers, ex parte, from Wake, judgment affirmed. In Carrow vs. Cooper, from Tyrrell, widow entitled to dower, out of the whole tract.

STATESVILLE AMERICAN.—This sterling old journal has entered upon its twelfth volume. Its proprietors, Messrs. E. B. Drake & Son, have labored faithfully and well for the benefit of their section and State. Long may the American live to uphold the right and oppose wrong in whatever garb it presents itself.

SHAD are plenty in New Berne and selling from 60 to 80 cents a pair.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.—Two members of the Goldsboro' chain gang, confined in the county jail at that place, made an unsuccessful attempt to break from confinement a few days ago.

STAY AT HOME.—A very great number of horses, mules and beef cattle are being taken from this portion of the State to South Carolina and Georgia, where the demand is large and sales effected at high prices in cash, to cultivate cotton this year. Much corn is likewise going to the same region, the current rate here being $1 per bushel, besides oats, peas, &c., at corresponding rates.

All this, with other products, will supply our mountain region with a large amount of currency, and in a great degree relieve the stringency of the times in this section of the State.

With this, let our people be content to remain where they are, at their old homes, and not spend their money in moving away—and fare badly. What they have they made *here*, and it is altogether uncertain if they will do as well elsewhere.

Statesville *American*.

The Evangelical Lutheran, published at Charlotte, is about to be enlarged and improved.

Judge Cloud has taken up his residence in Salem.

A large number of fresh shad, from the Sounds of this State, are arriving at Norfolk to be shipped North.

BAPTISM.—In the Baptist Church on Sunday night last, after sermon by the pastor, the ordinance of baptism was administered to a young lady, a deaf mute and teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Ral. *Standard*.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Rutherford Star, says: The University will be opened on the third of next month. It is free to all who are unable to pay. Board can be obtained for twelve dollars per month.

LECTURE AND READING.—We are pleased to learn that the Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Wilmington, will visit this city next week and will lecture on Monday evening. His subject will be the "Cosmopolitan Bug."—The lecture has been delivered to delighted audiences in Norfolk, Wilmington and other cities.

On Tuesday evening he will give readings and recitations from Scotch, English and American wits—the pieces being selected from Burns, Hood and Poe.

The proceeds of the Lecture and Readings will be applied to completing the Church in Wilmington, of which Mr. Hiden is Pastor.—Ral. *Standard*.

EASTERN AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Henderson Index publishes the proceedings of a large meeting of the people of Granville, held at Oxford, to consider the Eastern and Western Railroad. That paper says the meeting was the largest ever held in Oxford, and fixed upon Henderson as the starting point of the Road.

STEAM MILL BURNT.—The Steam Flour Mill of Mr. R. H. Cowan, who resides six miles west of Salisbury, on the Lincoln road, we regret to learn, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. It had but recently been built, at a cost of some $5,000. No insurance. Circumstances place it beyond doubt that the mill was first robbed of a quantity of flour and then set on fire.

COUNTY OF SWAIN.—Petitions are in circulation in Orange, Chatham and Alamance, praying the Legislature to establish a new county out of said counties, to be known as the county of Swain, in honor of the late Gov. L. D. Swain. It is proposed to establish the county seat at Chapel Hill. The following are the proposed boundaries:

"The northern boundary to begin on the Orange and Alamance line ten miles north of the southern boundaries of Orange, running thence due east to the Wake line, thence South with the said Wake line to the Chatham line; thence continuing south with the Wake line to a point on the Wake and Chatham line six miles south of the northern boundary of Chatham, thence due west to Haw River, thence north with said Haw River to the Alamance line, thence north with said Alamance line to the beginning point."

We learn that the project is meeting with considerable favor from those living nearer Chapel Hill than the county seats of Orange, Alamance and Chatham, though there is some opposition from persons who will be left in the old counties.

CHARITY SCHOOL.—The ladies of the Episcopal church here established a parish school for white children last year, where all can attend free of charge. This school is still in successful operation, in the neat and comfortable academy in rear of the Episcopal church. We understand the ladies of the church employ able and faithful teachers, and pay them and sustain the whole expense of the school from donations, needle-work and other sources. Whether there is any assistance from the church fund or not we do not know, we think a portion could be very properly expended that way. These ladies also raised the necessary amount to build the academy by the same means.—Some thirty children, we learn, attend this school regularly, and the number is increasing. Mrs. Hall, a lady well adapted to the business, has charge of the school. We commend the liberal example of our noble ladies to people elsewhere. A little effort and a little money applied in this way, will put one or more good schools in every neighborhood of our impoverished State.—Fayetteville *Eagle*.

Two of the tobacco factories in Milton says the Chronicle, have recently been rented by parties who have in view the manufacture of tobacco.

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS at Goldsboro' are still terrifying the citizens of that town by their lawless depredations and drunken carousals.

At the Tournament, which came off at Kinchin Smith's mills, about five miles from this town on Friday last, Mr. Andrew Thompson was the successful Knight.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

COL. JAMES A. KEITH.—Col. James A. Keith was arraigned and tried at the last term of Buncombe Superior Court on an indictment for the murder of James Shelton, Jr., who was one of the thirteen persons murdered in Laurel Valley in the early part of the year 1863. Col K. was acquitted, but there being several indictments against him for the murder of the thirteen, he is still retained in jail at Asheville. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court on the simple question of whether the ordinance of the late Convention, purporting to repeal the "act of Amnesty," passed by the Legislature in 1865, had the desired effect. He has now been confined, says a writer in the Asheville News, for about 18 months, having been thrust into Castle Pinkney, Charleston Harbor, by Gen. Canby, and there confined for 8 months. He was subsequently removed to Raleigh, and finally to the jail in Buncombe county.

Ral. *Standard*.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION, SATURDAY.—We are more than happy at being able to say this morning, that the call for an Agricultural Convention, to be held in this city on the 20th—last Saturday—was a decided success. The number in attendance was large, and the spirit and enthusiasm which prevailed is an assurance of the reenrrence of our annual State Fairs. Col. Sion H. Rogers reported that the old Fair Grounds could be secured fer the purpose, from the city, and that the Secretary of State, who is authorized to establish an Agricultural Bureau by the Constitution, would cheerfully co-operate with the State Agricultural Society in the great work of promoting the agricultural interests of the State. Several speeches were delivered, and the Society was fully organized.

In our next we shall present the proceedings of the meeting, with additional remarks.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—M. P. Penland writes to the Asheville News as follows:

"There is at the Green Mountain, Yancey county, N. C., near the residence of Mr. William Gardner, and only a few paces from the main road leading from Burnsville to Asheville, a rock some nine feet in length by four in width, elevated three feet at one end and one foot at the other, above the surrounding earth, dipping to the Southwest 8 or 10 degrees, having the tracks of various animals—cows, dogs, bears, deer, &c.—so unmistakably imprinted in its surface that there can be no mistake as to their genuineness. The Southern end of the rock is literally covered with tracks. Mr. Gardner would take pleasure in showing this record of the great past to any persons passing that way. Will the State Geologist, in passing, or any other scientific person, give us the interpretation thereof?

FIRE IN GRANVILLE.—The granary attached to the premises of Maj. John H. Young, four miles from Henderson, and rented to Mr. Berry Tucker, was burned by an incendiary on the night of the 16th. The loss, including a wheat thresher and some other articles, is estimated by Major Young at over 1,000. The house was nearly new, and was a large one.

Henderson *Index*.

MEETING OF THE NEWBERN BAR.—At a meeting of the members of Newbern Bar, held February 20th, 1869, and called to take some action upon the death of Jno. N. Washington, Esq., His Honor Judge Thomas, was called to the Chair, and explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. M. DeW. Stevenson was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. M. E. Manly a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to draw resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Bar on this sad occasion.

The Chair appointed Hon. M. E. Manly, Hon. C. C. Clark and Maj. John Hughes.

The committee through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God in His supreme wisdom to remove from earth our brother, John N. Washington, we bow with humble submission to His inscrutable will.

2. Believing it, however, not to be inconsistent with a christian resignation to the decree of Providence, we desire to commemorate our high and heartfelt appreciation of his talents and virtues, and to lament that in the vigor of his manhood, and while he was just entering, as it were, upon a career of greater usefulness and distinction, he has been cut down in our midst.

3. His memory will be kindly and respectfully cherished in the time to come as we travel on to the bourne which he has reached; and long will sad feelings of regret arise as we view his vacant chair in our circle.

4. With his bereaved wife and children we sincerely sympathize and condole. In this circle, the family, there is a vacant chair which can never be filled. We pray God to be mindful of His merciful promises in behalf of "the widow and the fatherless."

After the adoption of the resolutions, appropriate remarks were made by Hon. M. E. Manley, Alex. Justice, Esq., Hon. C. C. Clark and J. H. Haughton, Esq.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., the Secretary was requested to furnish Mrs. Washington and family with a copy of the resolutions.

On motion of Maj. John Hughes, the Chairman of the committee on Resolutions was requested to present them to the court at its next session, with the request that they be spread on the record.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., the city papers are requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

C. R. THOMAS, President.

M. DEW. STEVENSON, Secretary.

### The Negotiations with England.

The correspondence between our government and Great Bratain for the last fifteen months, relating to the citizenship question, the San Juan boundary question, and the Alabama claims question, has been printed and makes a document of one hundred and fifty pages, of which one-half is devoted to Fenian and citizenship questions. The following abstract of it is interesting, as showing the promptings and directions under which Hon. Reverdy Johnson acted in the negotiations:

The instructions of the State Department to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, dated on the 20th of last July, direct him to press a settlement at the earliest possible day on the citizenship question; then to dispose of the San Juan boundary matter, and finally take up the subject of mutual claims. He was not to do anything definite with this last matter until the other two questions were in process of settlement. Mr. Johnson met Lord Stanley first on the 10th of September last. He found him specially anxious to fix up the citizenship question, and the protocol was signed on the 9th of October, and approved by the President on the 25th of that month. The San Juan treaty was put into shape about the middle of October. Early in November Mr. Seward wrote a letter asking that it be amended so as to leave the whole subject explicitly to the President of Switzerland. He was at first very anxious to have this treaty signed, but in the latter part of this month he directed that Mr. Johnson's signature be withheld until the question about the claims treaty was settled.

The first draft of the claims convention was signed by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson on the 10th of November. It consisted of twelve articles, and provided, among other things, that the commission for the settlement of the claims should never meet at London. Mr. Seward on the 27th of November wrote a long letter taking decided ground against the terms of the document. He said that the commission must meet in Washington; that our commissioners must be confirmed by the Senate, and that all claims should be treated on the same basis. Mr. Johnson had consented that the Alabama claims must be settled by a unanimous vote of the commission, while the others were to be settled by a majority vote, and that the arbitrator on the Alabama claims must be agreed upon by both governments, while in the other cases he could be chosen by lot. Mr. Seward objected to all this, said that Mr. Johnson had allowed discrimination against the Alabama claims, and pretty strongly intimated that Lord Stanley had been a good deal too sharp for our minister. Mr. Johnson replied rather petulantly to Mr. Seward's criticism, and said that he thought London much the best place for the meeting of the commission, to which the Secretary answered: "In view of the highly disturbed national sensibilities, a meeting at Washington is indispensable."

Mr. Johnson had his first interview with Lord Clarendon on the 15th of December, and at that time showed him what Mr. Seward had said about the Stanley treaty. Lord Clarendon took the matter into consideration, and on the 22d of December sent to Mr. Thornton, his minister here, an entirely new draft. Mr. Seward found this quite to his liking, suggested two or three minor changes by telegraph, and had that and the San Juan treaty signed on the 14th of last month. A great deal of corresponding was done by cable, and some of Mr. Seward's dispatches contained seven or eight hundred words each. In his letter of the 15th of January, enclosing the two treaties, Mr. Reverdy Johnson alludes to the positions taken two years ago by England, and says that he has reason to believe that the abandonment of these positions is due to the growing friendly feeling for the United States which has been so strongly expressed since his arrival, and then conveys the pleasant information that, anticipating such an effect, he determined to lose no time in cultivating the feeling, and this was the sole motive in the speeches he made last fall in various parts of England.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 24—P. M.

The revenue bill was passed in the House today and will be passed by the Senate in a few days. It is said to be ample for the demands of the current year.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the School bill.

The Supreme Court will adjourn on Monday next.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24—P. M.

It is believed Gen. Grant will notify his Cabinet officers between now and Monday.

Caleb Cushing's treaty for the ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien, was favorably considered in the Senate by the committee on Foreign Relations.

Col. Parker, of Indian decent, and heretofore on Gen. Grant's staff, is prominent as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

General Sherman is expected here on Friday next.

Gen. Sheridan will succeed Gen. Sherman as Lieut. General.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet, it is conceded, will consist of moderate Republicans.

The Globe continues to publish the Congressional debates.

Mr. Schenk's bill to strengthen the public credit and pledging the faith of the Government to pay the bonds in gold or its equivalent, passed the House by a vote of 119 to 17.

The body of the unfortunate Captain Wirz, executed for alleged outrages as keeper of a Confederate prison, was delivered to his friends to-day.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill to-day regarding Mississippi, providing for the abrogation of the provisional government and the installation of the officers elected at the recent election, with the provision that, where the person elected could not take the required oath of office, it should devolve upon the person receiving the next highest vote.

The Senate Judiciary committee has resolved to take no further action this session on the removal of political disabilities.

The Reconstruction committee made but little progress to-day considering the Senate amendments to the House bill relieving political disabilities.

The impression is strong that nothing more will be done this session, the House being certain to erase some names which will involve the bill's return to the Senate for concurrence.

Both Houses will caucus on Tuesday next regarding the officers for the ensuing session.

Further business in either House is regarded as improbable.

The managers of the caucusses urge the new members to be present.

The Senate Judiciary committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of several bills, memorials and papers regarding Congressional interference with Georgia.

The Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of various bills.

Several amendments to the army appropriation bill were adopted, involving its return to the House for concurrence.

The McGarrahan case was then taken up and discussed to recess.

The House proceedings, beyond what are reported elsewhere, were entirely unimportant today.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24—P. M.

Andrew Tyler, a colored porter, was arrested here to-day, charged with poisoning his wife, who died this morning. It appears that Tyler had ravished his step-daughter, and his wife was cognizant of the fact, and was poisoned so as to be got out of the way.

### BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 24—Noon.

Three thousand troops will depart inland tomorrow. The city is quiet.

The rebels are burning plantations in the Villa Clara and Jaquay districts.

The expedition against Guansja consists of twenty-five hundred men, including cavalry.

A decree has just been issued. It imposes an export duty from March 1st, as follows: fifty cents per box, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hhd. sugar; one dollar per bale on tobacco; fifty cents per thousand on cigars; five per cent increase on import duties; twenty per cent on internal taxes. The proceeds to secure eight million dollars.

General Dulce assures the volunteers of a vigorous campaign against the rebels in arms.

HAVANA, Feb. 24—P. M.

The salutes fired here in honor of Washington's birthday freightened the people.

The insurgents live off the inhabitants, preferring to live off the Spaniards.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Noon.

Stocks strong and advancing. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¼. Gold 127¼. Five-twenties, of '62, 115¼. North Carolina Sixes 63¼; new, 50. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 57¾ asked; new 61½. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 66; new 65. Louisiana Sixes, old, 72; Levees 68¾ to 85.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat heavy for Spring, and 2@3 cents lower for Winter. Corn unchanged. Pork dull and heavy—new mess $31 62½@$31 75. Steam rendered Lard steady—sells in barrels at from 18¾ to 19½ cents. Cotton lower—sales at 29¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 55 cents. Rosin quiet and steadier at $2 50@$2 55. Freights steady.


ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ₱ lb | 0 00 @ | 40 | |
| BRICKS, | | | |
| ₱ M | 10 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| BARRELS, Spts T., each. | | | |
| 2nd hand | 2 00 @ | 2 30 | |
| New | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| CANDLES, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Tallow | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Adamantine | 21 @ | 23 | |
| Sperm | 50 @ | 55 | |
| COFFEE, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Java | 37 @ | 40 | |
| Laguayra | 26 @ | 28 | |
| Rio | 19 @ | 21 | |
| St. Domingo | 25 @ | 28 | |
| COTTON, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Ord. to Mid'g | 26 @ | 27½ | |
| Strict Mid'g | 00 @ | 27½ | |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| Gunny, ₱ yd | 21 @ | 22 | |
| Dundee | 26 @ | 28 | |
| Rope, ₱ lb | 7 @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ₱ bushel | 1 20 @ | 1 25 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, | | | |
| ₱ yard | 12 @ | 16 | |
| Yarn, ₱5 ₱2 00 | @ | 2 05 | |
| FEATHERS, | | | |
| ₱ lb | 65 @ | 75 | |
| FISH, ₱ bbl., | | | |
| Mackerel, | | | |
| No. 1 | 22 00 @ | 25 00 | |
| No. 2 | 18 00 @ | 20 00 | |
| No. 3 | 14 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| Mullets | 7 50 @ | 10 00 | |
| Herring, | | | |
| East | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| N.C.roe | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| do cut, | 8 50 @ | 9 00 | |
| do gross, | 0 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Dry Cod, ₱ lb | 9 @ | 10 | |
| FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern | | | |
| Family | 9 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Superfine | 6 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| Fine | 6 00 @ | 6 25 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | | | |
| Family | 11 50 @ | 12 00 | |
| Superfine | 11 00 @ | 11 25 | |
| GLUE, ₱ lb | 20 @ | 24 | |
| GUNNY BAGS | 30 @ | 32 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Per ton | 80 00 @ | 85 00 | |
| GRAIN, ₱ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 1 05 @ | 1 15 | |
| Oats | 75 @ | 90 | |
| Peas, Cow | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| Rice, rough | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| Carolina | 10 @ | 10½ | |
| HIDES, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Green | 9 @ | 9½ | |
| Dry | 19 @ | 20 | |
| HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., | | | |
| Eastern | 0 00 @ | 1 35 | |
| Northern | 0 75 @ | 0 80 | |
| IRON, ₱ lb., | | | |
| English, ass'd | 8 @ | 10 | |
| American, ref. | 0 @ | 10 | |
| American, | | | |
| sheer | 9 @ | 10 | |
| Swede | 10 @ | 12 | |
| Hoop, | | | |
| ₱ ton | 140 00 @ | 145 00 | |
| LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 1 50 @ | 2 25 | |
| Bourbon | 2 00 @ | 4 00 | |
| N. E. Rum | 2 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Gin | 4 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Brandy | 4 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| do Apple | 2 75 @ | 3 00 | |
| do Peach | 3 00 @ | 3 50 | |
| LUMBER, (River, | | | |
| Fl'r Bds | 15 00 @ | 17 00 | |
| Wide do | 12 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| Scantling | 10 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| LIME, ₱ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| From store | 1 60 @ | 1 65 | |
| MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, | | | |
| Cuba, hhds | 54 @ | 55 | |
| do bbls | 55 @ | 60 | |
| Sugar house | 45 @ | 47½ | |
| do bbls | 50 @ | 52½ | |
| Syrup, bbls | 60 @ | 1 00 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs. | | | |
| Virgin | 0 00 @ | 2 90 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 2 90 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 1 85 | |
| Tar, ₱ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 2 95 | |
| Tar, in ordr | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Pitch, City | 3 00 @ | 3 25 | |
| Rosin, pale | 4 50 @ | 6 00 | |
| do No. 1 | 2 50 @ | 4 50 | |
| do No. 2 | 1 85 @ | 1 95 | |
| do No. 3 | 0 00 @ | 1 85 | |
| Spirits Turpentine, | | | |
| ₱ gal | 00 @ | 52 | |
| NAILS, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 5 75 @ | 6 00 | |
| OILS, ₱ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Linseed | 1 40 @ | 1 50 | |
| Machinery | 1 75 @ | 2 00 | |
| Kerosene | 38 @ | 40 | |
| PEA NUTS, | 1 75 @ | 2 30 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, bush | 90 @ | 1 00 | |
| Irish, ₱ bbl | 00 @ | 4 50 | |
| PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon. | | | |
| Hams | 22 @ | 22½ | |
| Middlings | 19 @ | 20 | |
| Shoulders | 18 @ | 19 | |
| Hog round | 19 @ | 20 | |
| Western Bacon. | | | |
| Hams | 20 @ | 22 | |
| Middlings | 19 @ | 19½ | |
| Shoulders | 16 @ | 17 | |
| Lard, N. C. | 20 @ | 23 | |
| do North'rn | 17 @ | 22 | |
| Butter, N. C. | 30 @ | 40 | |
| do North'rn | 45 @ | 50 | |
| Cheese | 15 @ | 21 | |
| PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl. | | | |
| City Mess | 00 00 @ | 35 00 | |
| Thin " | 31 00 @ | 32 00 | |
| Prime, | 30 00 @ | 31 00 | |
| Rump | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, bush | 0 50 @ | 60 | |
| Liverpool, sack, ground | | | |
| cargo | 0 00 @ | 2 00 | |
| from store | 2 15 @ | 2 20 | |
| American | 1 70 @ | 1 90 | |
| SUGAR, ₱ lb., | | | |
| Cuba | 00 @ | 17 | |
| Porto Rico | 0 @ | 17 | |
| C | 18 @ | 19 | |
| B | 19½ @ | 20 | |
| A | 20 @ | 21 | |
| Crushed | 22½ @ | 23 | |
| SOAP, ₱ lb. | | | |
| Northern, | 7 @ | 13 | |
| Wilmington, | | | |
| Ext. Family, | 10½ @ | 11 | |
| Family | 10 @ | 10 | |
| Chemical, | 9½ @ | 10 | |
| Pale | 8 @ | 10½ | |
| SHINGLES, ₱ M., | | | |
| Contract | 4 00 @ | 6 00 | |
| Common | 3 00 @ | 3 50 | |
| STAVES, ₱ M., | | | |
| W. O. bbl | 00 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| R. O. hhd | 00 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| TIMBER, ₱ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 11 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| Mill, prme | 9 50 @ | 10 50 | |
| Mill Fair | 8 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| Mill, inferior to ord | 5 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| TALLOW, lb | 10 @ | 11 | |

## REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 24, 1869.

TURPENTINE—During the week just closed the market for this article has ruled without change in price. There has existed a steady demand for distilling purposes, and all brought in has generally found ready sale at $2 90 for soft, and $1 85 for hard, ₱ bbl of 280 lbs. The arrivals have been lighter than for some time past, and for the week are only 1,603 bbls., which sold as follows:

| | Bbls. | Soft. | Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 188 | $2 90 | $1 85 |
| Saturday | 600 | 2 90 | 1 80 |
| Monday | 590 | 2 90 | 1 85 |
| Tuesday | 170 | 2 90 | 1 85 |
| Wednesday | 145 | 2 90 | 1 85 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened on Friday last at an advance of ½ cent on previous day's quotation. It ruled quiet but steady at 51½ cents up to Wednesday, when there was a firmer feeling in the market and ½ cent advance was obtained—closing at 52 cents. The transactions have been limited, owing in a great measure to want of stock, the receipts being very light, and the bulk on market being in speculators' hands, which is held for higher figures. The sales are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 177 | casks at 51½ | cents | ₱ | gallon. |
| Do | 15 | " " 52½* | " | " | " |
| Saturday | 58 | " " 51½ | " | " | " |
| Do | 50 | " " 52½†

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

## THE INJUNCTION CASE.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

## THE INJUNCTION SUSTAINED.

*MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED TO THE STATE.*

The following telegram was received at this office yesterday afternoon :

"RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

"*Editors Journal* :

"The Supreme Court decides adversely to the Chatham Railroad. The Injunction is sustained."

This is an important decision and has been looked forward to with great interest for some months. The decision of the Court is in accordance with the Constitution of the State. It saves to the State many hundred thousands of dollars, and it affords us much pleasure to record the fact here in these columns. We believe this paper was the first to denounce the issuing of the bonds of the State to the Chatham Railroad, and we rejoice that our efforts have been seconded by this decision of the highest tribunal in the State, and the people thus relieved of an immense debt and heavy annual taxation.

We may have more to say in regard to this matter hereafter.

### General Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

The general and prevailing opinion of all newspaper men, reasonably deduced from his recent speech, which we published yesterday, that General GRANT means to be guided by his impressions of the general welfare, independent of all party views and dictation, has suddenly and singularly been thrown to the ground by no less a personage than General GRANT himself.—Though many might have been opposed in politics, yet none could fail to admire the bold and determined policy foreshadowed in that speech. It truly must have created in Washington, as the New York *Times* said, "a feeling akin to consternation among certain classes of Washington politicians," and we agree that it was "well calculated to do so," and that it really seemed the speech of a man who did not intend "to be governed in his administration by the interest of political parties or the wishes of party leaders, but by his own ideas of what the public welfare requires." And it was easy for us to believe the truth of the statement contained in a Washington letter, that "Senators who pretty well represent the general average of the Senate declared on Saturday that the speech *was the most direct snub upon all the leaders of the Republican party.*"

But, alas for human resolution—its very strength seems but the embodiment of weakness. General GRANT, so to speak, could not "stand the pressure" and has "caved." The exasperation of Republican Congressmen and their muttered threats of opposition have told upon him. We find him no longer the bold advocate of a determined policy for the public good; the obstinate officer who defied the opposition of friends and foes ; but the weak, vacillating party slave who bends the knee to power and courts the flatteries and support of the oppressors of right and upholders of wrong. He conveys to them his assurance that he is with them by adopting the very unusual, and so far as we are aware, unexampled course of sending to Congress a letter of acceptance. The shock of party at his first resistance has met and unhorsed him ; he is borne down beneath its vile assault and, full in the sight of the eminence to which we thought he had attained, he seeks to conciliate them by assurances that they will have no cause to regret that they have elected him. Weak, pitiable sight ; poor, valiant hero; hail him no more as the advocate of right, but the vanquished opposer of "*party supremacy*" and "*party expediency*!"

General GRANT was not elected by Congress, but by a body of Electors from whom all members of Congress are excluded by the Constitution. The Electoral College had discharged their duty of voting, made out and transmitted certificates of their votes and immediately dissolved and had no longer any existence.—Surely, as there is no organized body from whom the President received his election, there is none to whom he could with any possible propriety address a letter of acceptance. All formal acceptance by a new President was at a very early period dispensed with by a law of Congress, by providing that nothing short of a written instrument deposited with the Secretary of State should be considered as a refusal.—Yet General GRANT sends his letter of acceptance to Congress, assuring them and the Republican party, to avoid a more destructive clash of the political hubub, that he does not mean to cut loose from them as he at first intimated. His letter is short and in the following words :

GENTLEMEN : Please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of, my election as President of the United States, and *say to them that it will be my endeavor that they and those who elected them shall have no cause to regret their action.*

To avoid the appearance of singularity, Mr. COLFAX has also written a letter, but having no distrust or dissatisfaction to remove, his letter is utterly insignificant and there is no promise to meet the expectations of the Republican party. The strength of the Radical party will assert itself wherever it can find tools to yield a ready obedience to its commands; and this almost obtrusive complaisance of General GRANT's plainly announces his renunciation of the bold position of independence he so recently assumed by assuring Congress and the Republican party that he is most humbly subservient to their wishes.

### Gold Contracts Valid

In another column will be found some extracts from, and comments of the press upon, the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, on the 15th instant, reversing the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, in the case of Bronson *vs.* Rhodes. In this case the New York court had decided that a contract specifically payable in gold was satisfied by the tender of United States notes. The Supreme Court puts this question finally at rest by deciding that where a party engages to pay gold, he will be held to fulfil his engagement; that the existing laws authorize two kinds of currency, gold when gold is expressly stipulated, and legal-tender notes when nothing is said in the contract about the medium of payment. This decision proclaims to the country that citizens are just as free to make gold the basis of all their money bargains as to continue transactions in legal-tender notes.

### The Cuban Insurrection.

The latest advices received from Cuba ascribe to the insurrection in that island the most formidable proportions. From every part of the country the government continues to receive intelligence of uprisings and the gathering in force of insurgents. The greatest terror prevails, notwithstanding that Captain General Dulce still continues active measures for the suppression of the rebellion. Distrust and suspicion rests upon almost every one, and the order permitting citizens to carry arms has been revoked and they are required within the space of four days to deliver up all arms in their possession to the government. In the Cuzco mountains two thousand men are said to be waiting the signal for revolt, and in the district of Calon a large body of insurgents have appeared under the leadership of Col. Melan, a Mexican officer. In Trinidad, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Puerto Principe and everywhere the revolt seems general. In the latter place provisions are scarce and the inhabitants are threatened with famine. The principal American residents at Cienfuegos applied for a war vessel for their protection, but they were answered that one could not be sent them at present. The city of Havana is practically in a state of siege, but Captain General Dulce seems disinclined to declare it so at present. The greatest consternation prevails, and Cubans are applying daily to take refuge on board the flag-ship Comstock. Admiral Hoff has consented to take American residents to Key West. All work on estates has ceased, and plantation hands have fled panic-stricken. The negroes are now wandering about the country without restraint.

From this fearful situation of affairs in that productive island, of which we have given the above synopsis from the latest advices received, much harm will result if the revolution is not speedily checked. Politically it is but a natural consequence of the troubles in the mother country, Spain. But we, as Americans, are deeply interested in the restoration of order. The Cubans may be right in their revolt or they may be wrong—this does not concern us greatly—but it is much to our interest that order be soon restored. What a terrible state of things is this to exist in a country upon which we so greatly depend for those tropical products necessary to us daily in our home consumption. The price of sugar will be greatly affected, and money will be lost and made, but, after all, the people will suffer. With the productive Cuban plantations inactive, the negroes roaming about the island at will and in idleness, it is not surprising that sugar will be subject to an enormous increase in price.

But this should teach the people of this country a greater and more wholesome lesson than they have seemed inclined to receive. Let them depend more upon themselves for their sugar. Let them work what sugar plantations they have to their utmost capacity, and open new plantations. Too much dependence has heretofore been placed upon the importation of this article and too little attention paid to its home production. Our country is fully capacitated for the task, but her people are disinclined to work in their own interest. Let the Cuban insurrection, no matter how it may end, teach us a valuable lesson for the future.

### Economy in the Administration.

Congress has raised the hypocritical cry of economy in the administration, which we find re-echoed by their President elect in the bold speech from which he a few days afterwards completely and shamefully backed down. This cry is so flimsy and ridiculous that the risibilities of even Congress' own adherents are excited. It would be hard for us to believe the assertion that the expenses will be reduced, even if backed by more important measures towards that end than they have passed or are now considering. Economy in the administration with such a debt hanging over the people and daily on the increase, they know is devoutly desired, and while they sing aloud this song the Representatives of the people are surely and steadily increasing the burden.

They have done a great thing recently, and have reduced the expenses of the Patent Office, they say, in the enormous amount of $10,000 per annum, and another thousand dollars has been saved by lopping off the outlay for paper in the Reporters' Gallery. And here ends all that has been done in the way of that great measure, "economy." The great debt of three thousand millions surely will not be paid off in the next decade by any such measures or those in contemplation.

But when a real serious measure is proposed, with what a reception does it meet. It is known, says a Washington correspondent, that the public debt is on the increase at the rate, in round numbers, of ten millions per month. Yet when the army appropriation bill came up in Congress and a proposition was made to reduce the army to twenty-five thousand rank and file and sufficiently officered, it was met by a storm of opposition. Even Butler's resolution abolishing the office of General of the army, after barely passing by one majority, was defeated by a subsequent resolution. This last cannot be viewed otherwise than as a negative reduction. It distinctly leaves the army as it is and places all reduction in the hand of time, merely deciding that no commissions shall be issued and no promotions made until the army has decreased to a certain number. It is, in short, but a determination that there shall be no increase.

Now, what does this action portend. It argues the existence of a disinclination to that "economy" they so loudly boast will characterize the new administration. The number it was proposed to reduce the army to is known to be sufficient for all *proper* purposes ; the Southern States are reconstructed on the plan enforced by Congress ; peace prevails within the limits of these States, and crime exists to a far less extent than in the North and West. Yet, cowardly "loyalists," afraid of their own shadow and with no real grounds for apprehension, must be *protected* in their tyrannies and the people must saddle the expense. Verily, we are to have economy in the administration and the reduction of the debt in earnest !

## OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

**The Supreme Court, the "Governor," old man Adams and the Marshal—What the Reverend George Washington Welker says—The Secretary of State and his $1,500 Piano—The Supreme Court and the Chatham Railroad Appropriation** (*white mark No. 1*)**—The Supreme Court and a County Solicitor** (*white mark No. 2*)**—Ed. Miller Collars Parson Sinclair and attempts to force him into his Seat; Gunter introduces a *series* of Preambles and *one* Resolution to expel Miller—The School and Revenue Bills—Cod Fish Ashley and the Text Books—The Remains of Senator Rich, of *Vermont*.**

RALEIGH, Feb. 19th, 1869.

*Dear Journal* :—The late disgraceful occurrences in the Capitol, wherein the Supreme Court, our profane Governor, old man Adams and the Marshal figured, have ceased to be the theme of conversation, much less of wonder. The disposition which has finally been made of the whole matter seems to be this : The Chief Justice and the Court have abated their wrath against the Marshal for failing to jug the Auditor ; the Legislature, virtually endorsing, by their action on the summary process by which the Court ejected old man Adams ("served him right)," have directed the Governor to find quarters for him elsewhere ; and the Governor is mighty sorry for his passion and his profanity.

I have said that this disgraceful affair has ceased to excite comment or surprise. The truth is that the painful, glaring and disgusting illustrations of Radical rule and mongrel reconstruction follow each other in such rapid succession, that chagrin and astonishment at one development are hardly aroused ere they are compelled to give place to some fresh and keener mortification. The Reverend George Washington Welker, who, notwithstanding his technical prefix, is not regarded as a pattern of sanctity, publicly declared on the floor of the Senate, a day or two since, that it would seem that the time had arrived when the Legislature would have all its time occupied in investigating charges against public officers. What a sententious and pungent, though, perhaps, unwitting, commentary upon the state of things which now afflicts us, as the result of "loil" reconstruction. If one half of these Radical officials, elected by the negroes, were arraigned upon one half the charges that might be preferred against them, the Legislature *would* have no time to consider aught else than the corruptions of the "Ring," the debauchery and open drunkenness of one or two Judges and the Attorney General, the shameful exhibitions of Legislators and the numberless peculations of other public functionaries. If ever there was a time when the declaration put into the mouth of Cato, by Addison, that

"The post of honor is the private station,"

was verified, that time is *now*.

By the way, the immediate occasion of this slashing criticism of the picus Welker was amusing—being nothing less than the insinuation by Wynne, a Radical Senator, that the carpet-bag Secretary of State—a declared bankrupt—had lined his pockets so effectually by official filching that he was able to invest his super-abundant cash in a $1,500 Piano for his wife ! Vance once said, in one of his inimitable speeches, that corruption was so foul in Washington City, that the man in the moon held his nose while passing over it. Raleigh is, doubtless, equally distasteful to the lunar Peripatetic.

It is semi-officially, and, you may rely upon it, accurately, ascertained to-day, that the decision of the Supreme Court is ready for delivery, and that it is unanimously adverse to the Chatham Railroad appropriation. Of course, all other appropriations, *in simili casu*, fall to the ground, but even then a sufficient load of indebtedness is left to vex the weary shoulders of our people for many hard years to come. Even the devil should have his due, and this political court deserves one white mark for its just and proper decision in the premises. Let it not be supposed, however, that the active and shrewd manipulators of this temporarily frustrated scheme will "give it up so." Means of some sort or other, and various expedients will be devised to circumvent the difficulties by which the project is beset ; meanwhile, on yesterday Mr. Barnett introduced a bill in the House, proposing to submit to the people all of these various understood-to-be defeated appropriations.

White mark No. 2 : The Supreme Court have also decided that a County Solicitorship is not an office within the meaning of the Howard Amendment. Mr. Tate, Democrat, elected Solicitor in the Twelfth Judicial District, was not allowed by the so-called Judge thereof to qualify, on the ground that, having been a Solicitor before the war, and afterwards participated in "the rebellion," he was banned by the Fourteenth Article. Mr. Tate applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Judge to qualify him, which the Court grants in the decision referred to. Meanwhile Holden had appointed, with his usual insolent and malignant disregard of public and private rights, one Henry as Solicitor for the District.—Henry's career as Holden's Solicitor is short-lived.

"If so soon I am done for
Wonder what I was begun for!"

The School and Revenue bills are still the leading subjects of legislation, the former is represented to be abominably and infamously odious in many of its details. It is the unmistakable production of a rank and offensive Puritanism. It smells of Cod Fish and the nigger throughout. Not the least obnoxious of its features is that which gives to Ashley the exclusive power to select all text books used in the schools. What a flood-gate of pestilent fanaticism and all other isms will be opened upon us !

Your distinguished fellow-citizen, Edgar Miller, who bemeans himself by waiting upon French, Estes, Ashworth, Joe Holden, &c., &c., in the capacity of doorkeeper, is in bad odor with the "loil" white trash. "To what base uses" may even Edgar Miller come ! Chicken Gunter, on yesterday, introduced a resolution to expel him for multifareous offences—the chief being that, a day or two since, when Parson Sinclair was speaking, this ebony pet of the Governor's, not relishing the Parson's line of argument, *actually collared him* with a view to enforcing silence ! Shades of the past, what have we come to ?

The remains of Senator Rich left this city, on Wednesday morning, under a Legislative escort of two from each House, for the late home of the deceased in *Vermont*. Mr. R., I believe, was generally regarded as, next to Senator Sweet, the most liberal and kindly man among those known as carpet-baggers, and therefore I respect him for the good qualities which he possessed. But what a spectacle—that a Representative, dying at the seat of government of North Carolina, should be sent to New England for burial at the expense of the State !

Again, I ask, shades of the past, what *have* we come to ? DOT.

## CUBA.

**The Minister from Spain to the United States—Engagements between Troops and Insurgents near Cienfuegos—More Troops Expected from Spain—The Spanish Party Confident that the Rebellion will be Put Down—Arrest of Suspected Persons—Emigration of Cubans, Etc.**

HAVANA, February 18.

M. Roberts, Minister of Spain to the United States, who arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, will leave for Washington on the next steamer.

Engagements between rebels and troops are reported in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but they are represented to be mere skirmishes, without important results.

Two thousand troops are expected to-morrow from Spain.

The Spanish party appear to be confident that the rebellion will be put down.

The authorities are filling the prisons with suspected parties.

Emigration of Cubans from the Island is increasing.

Several tugs have been chartered and armed by the government, and are now cruising along the shore to intercept the landing of parties.

Col. Lono arrived here yesterday with Senor Udeata, a Spanish official of high rank, as a prisoner.

**All Cuban Ports where there are no Custom Houses to be Closed—Arrival of Recaptured Spaniards at Havana.**

NEW YORK, February 18.

The Herald's Havana special says : Captain General Dulce has issued a decree under which all Cuban ports where there are no custom houses are to be closed.

Twenty recaptured Spaniards have arrived here, including Adalta, ex-Governor of Bayamo, and nephew to ex-Captain General Lersundi.

Col. Quiros has arrived at Jiquano from Santiago, having fought his way the whole distance.

Count Valmesada is at Jiquaro. The insurgent Chiefs are constantly on the move.

A dispatch from Sagua says there is no sugar in that market, and that the insurgents had burned the railroad at La Cruices.

Advices from Luantanis state that three vessels have cleared for New York. The presence of the insurrection reduces the crop 20,000 hogsheads, and no tobacco can be procured.

A dispatch from Manzanilla, February 14, says :

Colonel Lcneos' column has arrived from Bayamos with one thousand refugees, mostly women and children. The troops were harrassed all the way by insurgents.

The column was to leave on the 16th with a conveyance to bring the remainder of the refugees from Bayamo.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

**The Alabama Claims Treaty—Adverse Action of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee—The River and Harbor Bill—Pressure for Pardons—The India Rubber Elastic National Banking Bill, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A special session of the Senate foreign affairs committee was held to-day for the purpose of taking final action on the Alabama claims treaty. Senator Sumner stated his objection to the treaty, which was that if it was ratified the government of the United States virtually surrendered every important principle laid down by Mr. Adams as the basis of settlement of pending issues between the two governments. The other members of the committee, excepting Senator Bayard, maintained similar views, and when the vote was taken it stood 6 to 1 in favor of making an adverse report.

When the question comes up in the Senate for consideration it will give rise to considerable debate, as there are a number of republicans, as well as democrats, who will favor its ratification; but it will be impossible to overcome the vote of the committee. As soon as the action of the committee was known outside of the room it was communicated to Secretary Seward, who immediately telegraphed the result to Reverdy Johnson, with instructions to communicate it to the British ministry.

The river and harbor bill, which was recommitted to the Senate committee on commerce, was under consideration to-day by that committee. They will report it back with a few amendments, with the understanding that there is but a slight hope of getting action on it at this session.

A heavy pressure is brought to bear upon the President from all quarters by the friends of persons undergoing sentence for offenses against the government to obtain pardons. Although freely disposed to exercise executive clemency in all deserving cases, the President gives to each a careful and critical examination. The application for the pardon of Col. Enright, of New York, for implication in internal revenue frauds, was rejected by the President to-day.

The House had a lively time to-day over the so-called India rubber elastic national banking bill, which everybody thought was decently laid out yesterday. Mr. Wood, of New York, demanded the previous question on his motion to reconsider the vote which laid the bill on the table, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was not sustained. The bill was taken up and recommitted, was reported back, and after some interesting parliamentary skirmising, the first, second and third sections and Coburn's amendment for the redistribution of the currency, were adopted and the bill passed. The success of the Coburn amendment is regarded as a triumph of the West and South over their powerful financial rivals of the East and Middle States. The impression prevails that this measure will meet the approval of the Senate, as the same interests which carried it through the House are proportionately strong in the Senate. DATA.

### President Johnson Going to Europe.

The New York Times makes the following announcement :

"We have good authority for stating that President Johnson intends, shortly after he goes out of office, to make a visit to Europe. The offer of a passage was lately made him by one of the German lines of steamers, and the offer was accepted by Mr. Johnson. It is his purpose, immediately after the 4th of March to make a brief visit to Tennessee, with a view of arranging his affairs, and he will sail for Europe about the 1st of April."

**Louisville prosecutes saloon keepers for permitting boys to play billiards.**

### Decision of the Supreme Court on Coin Contracts.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Bronson against Rodes, to the effect that contracts to pay coin can only be discharged with coin, naturally attracts considerable attention and comment. Certainly, nothing can be more sensible than that a man who has specially agreed to pay so many dollars in gold should be made to pay them in gold, and not be allowed to put off his creditor with paper worth only three-quarters as much as gold. Yet some of the press seem to be under the impression that whereas the particular contract on which the suit was based was made before the legal-tender act was passed, the decision includes only contracts of that description. It is true that Judge Davis, after the opinion of the court was delivered, said :

I assent to the result which a majority of the court has arrived at, that an express contract to pay coin of the United States *made before the act of February* 25, 1862, *commonly called the legal-tender act*, is not within the clause of that act which makes treasury notes a legal-tender in payment of debt. But I think it proper to guard against all possibility of misapprehension by stating that if there be any reasoning in the opinion of the majority which can be applicable to *any other class of contracts*, it does not receive my assent.

But no other of the assenting judges took this view, and there was no dissenting opinion except that of Judge Miller, and the New York Herald well says :

It was the clear opinion of the majority of the court that *all* contracts stipulating payment in gold, whether prior to the legal-tender act or subsequent to it, are valid in law. Not only does the whole reasoning of the court support this conclusion, but it is impossible to imagine any line of argument which would uphold the validity of previous gold contracts that would not apply with equal force to contracts made subsequent to the passage of the act. Nobody has ever contended that the legal-tender act was not retrospective in its operation. The act itself makes no distinction between past and future debts, nor has such a distinction ever been made by any Court, State or Federal, in its expositions of it. The very fact that the contract on which the present decision has been rendered was made before the war, strengthens instead of invalidating the conclusion that it applies to all cases of the same kind. For, what is the *fact* on which the decision is grounded ? Why, the fact of a specific contract. It is this fact of a contract which separates the case from the great mass of debts incurred before the legal-tender act was in existence, and which is assigned by the court as the sole basis of its decision. All other previous debts are left by this decision as capable of being legally discharged by the tender of United States notes, which demonstrates that the retrospective operation of the law was in no way considered in the decision.

The following extract from the opinion of the court will bear perusal, as proving, beyond all doubt, the ample scope of the decision :

"A contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold and silver coins is, in legal import, nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definite proportion of that weight. *It is not distinguishable, as we think, in principle from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness.* It is distinguishable in circumstances only by the fact that the sufficiency of the amount to be tendered in payment must be ascertained in the case of bullion by assay and the scales, while in the case of coin it may be ascertained by the count."

After some further argument on this point the court says it does not think it necessary to examine the question whether the clauses of the currency act, making United States notes a legal tender, are warranted by the constitution in this case; but it proceeds to inquire whether, upon the assumption that those clauses are so warranted, and upon the further assumption that engagements to pay coined dollars may be regarded as ordinary contracts to pay money rather than as contracts to deliver certain amounts of standard gold, it can be maintained that a contract to pay coined money may be satisfied by a tender of United States notes. Is this a performance of the contract within the true intent of the acts ?

It must be observed that the laws of the coinage of gold and silver have never been repealed or modified; they remain on the statute book in full force, and the emission of gold and silver coin from the mint continues, the actual coinage during the last fiscal year having exceeded, according to the report of the director of the mint, $19,000,000; nor have those provisions of the law which make these coins a legal tender in all payments been repealed or modified. It follows that there were two descriptions of money in use at the time the tender under consideration was made, both authorized by law, and both made legal tender in payments. The general denomination of both descriptions was "dollars," but they were essentially unlike in nature. The coined dollar was, as we have seen, a piece of gold or silver of a prescribed degree of purity, weighing a prescribed number of grains; the note dollar was a promise to pay a coin dollar, but it was not a promise to pay on demand, nor at any fixed time, nor was it in fact convertible into a coin dollar.

It is impossible, in the nature of things, that these two dollars should be the actual equivalents of each other ; nor was there anything in the currency acts purporting to make them such. How far they were at that time from being actually equivalents has been already stated. *If, then, no express provision to the contrary be found in the acts of Congress, it is a just, if not a necessary inference, from the fact that both descriptions of money were issued by the same government, that contracts to pay in either were equally sanctioned by law. It is indeed difficult to see how any question can be made on this point.* Doubt concerning it can only spring from that confusion of ideas which always attends the introduction of varying and uncertain measures of value into circulation as money. The several statements relating to money or legal tender must be construed together. Let it be supposed, then, that the statutes providing for the coinage of gold and silver dollars are found among the statutes of the same Congress which enacted the laws for the fabrication and issue of note dollars, and that the coinage and note acts respectively make coin dollars and note dollars a legal tender in all payments, as they actually do.

What reason can be assigned for saying that a contract to pay coin dollars must be satisfied by a tender of an equal number of note dollars, which is not equally valid for saying that a contract to pay note dollars must be satisfied by a tender of an equal number of coin dollars. *It is not easy to see how difficulties of this sort can be avoided, except by the admission that the tender must be according to the terms of the contract.* But we are not left to gather the intent of the currency acts from mere comparison with the coinage acts. The currency acts themselves provide for payment in coin.

Duties on imports must be paid in coin, and interest on the public debt, in the absence of other express provisions, must be paid in coin ; and it hardly requires argument to prove that this positive requirement cannot be fulfilled if contracts between individuals to pay coin dollars can be satisfied by offers to pay their nominal equivalent in note dollars. *The merchant who is to pay duties in coin must contract for the coin which he requires. The bank which received the coin on deposit contracts to pay the coin on demand. The messenger who is sent to the bank or the custom house contracts to pay or deliver the coin according to his instructions. These are all contracts, either expressed or implied, to pay coin. It is not plain that duties cannot be, paid in coin if these contracts cannot be enforced !* An instructive illustration may be derived from another provision of the same act. It is expressly provided that all dues to the government, except for duties on imports, may be paid in United States notes.

If, then, the government, needing more coin than can be collected from duties, contracts with some bank or individual for the needed amount, to be paid at a certain day, can this contract for coin be performed by the tender of an equal amount in note dollars ? Undoubtedly it may, if the note dollars are a legal tender to the government for all dues except duties on imports ; and yet a construction which would suport such a transaction, would defeat a very important intent of the act.

Another illustration no less instructive, may be found in the contracts of the government with depositors of bullion at the mint to pay them the ascertained value of their deposits in coin. There are demands against the government other than for interest on the public debt, and the letter of the act certainly makes United States notes payable for all demands against the government, except such interest. But can any such construction of the act be maintained; can judicial sanction be given to a proposition that the government may discharge its obligation to the depositors of bullion by tendering them a number of note dollars equal to the number of coined dollars which it has contracted by law to pay ? But we need not pursue the subject further. *It seems to us clear, beyond controversy, that the act must receive the reasonable construction, not only warranted, but required, by the comparison of its provisions with the provisions of other acts, and with each other, and that upon such reasonable construction it must be held to sustain the proposition that express contracts to pay coin dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coin dollars.* These are not debts which may be satisfied by the tender of United States notes. It follows that the tender of such notes in payment of the bond under consideration was not warranted in law, and the decree directing satisfaction of the mortgage was erroneous.

In view of the passages which we have distinguished by a different type, the idea that the decision does not apply to all contracts to pay gold, past, present and future—post-greenback as well as pre-greenback—is not merely preposterous, but ridiculous.

## STATE NEWS.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE A. T. & O. RAILROAD.—From the Charlotte *Times* we learn that a meeting of the Stockholders of this road was held in that city on Tuesday last. The session was harmonious, and the amended charter, granting aid from the State to the amount of two million dollars, was unanimously adopted. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. Col. Wm. Johnston tendered his resignation as President, but this was declined. The *Times* says it is the intention to push this road through the mountains to Jonesboro,' Tenn., and connect it eventually with the great valleys of the Cumberland and Mississippi.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Sheriff Howell, of Robeson county, informs us that he arrested two suspicious characters last week, who gave their names as Jacob Fowler and W. P. Prince. When first seen they had two horses, but disposed of them before arrest.—Ral. *Standard.*

THREE TIMES A WEEK AGAIN.—The "Silver Wave," in consequence of the heavy freight which is passing over its line, has been compelled to resume her trips three times a week, running as before, leaving here Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning on the intervening days.—This is better success than was expected for this season of the year.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GONE.—We learn that Mr. Wm. Miles, a citizen of Northampton, some ninety odd years of age, died a few days since. Mr. M. was, we believe, a native of Virginia.

Weldon *News.*

DEAD.—Jackson, the negro man who, in a fainting fit, fell into the fire on Saturday night last, has since died from the effects of the injuries sustained by him. We learn that the man had been burned in a similar manner, but not as severely, four or five times before.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.—The following opinions have been delivered :

By Pearson, C. J., in Gibson *vs.* Smith, from Cabarrus, no error, judgment affirmed.

In Scott *vs.* Elliott, from Chatham, *venire de novo.*

By Reade, J., in McKesson *vs.* Bynum, from Burke, no error. In Lattemore *vs* Dixon, from Cleaveland, demurrer overruled.

By Rodman, J., in Blankinship *vs.* McMahon, from Yancey, error. In Wadsworth *vs.* Davis, remanded.

By Dick, J., in Perry *vs.* Campbell, from Alexander, judgment affirmed. In Morrison *vs.* Cornelius, from Iredell, judgment affirmed so far as appealed from by plaintiff, judgment reversed and *venire de vovo*, so far as appealed from by defendant.

By Settle, J., in Shipp *vs.* Hettrick, from Rutherford, report of Commissioners be reformed so as to charge the plaintiff with the value of Confederate money received on the sale notes in 1862, and also with the value of Confederate money received in 1863, on the bond of C. L. and J. W. Harris, and referred to the Clerk. In Mary Dunn, *ex parte*, from Wake, no error, judgment affirmed.

AT WORK.—The cheering intelligence continues to reach us from all sections of the country surrounding us that the farmers are embracing the advantages which the splendid weather of the past month has afforded them. The blacks have, we understand, quite generally gone to work, an indication we hope of reason on their part.

Weldon *News.*

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Owing to the fact that no quorum was present Wednesday evening, the business of the Medical Society was postponed until yesterday afternoon. The following synopsis of the proceedings have been handed us :

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18, 1869.

The New Hanover County Medical Society met in the City Court room, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Society was called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Reports of various Committees were made, and new Committees appointed to report at the next meeting.

Dr. Purcell read an able essay on Paralysis, as viewed in connection with the whole nervous system.

Upon motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered Dr. P., and a copy of the essay was directed to be filed in archives of the Society.

Some miscellaneous and unfinished business being transacted, the Society adjourned to meet the third Wednesday night in March.

W. J. H. BELLAMY, M. D., Sec'y.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Formal Opening of the British Parliament—Speech of the Queen—The War in South America—End of the Conflict—Spanish Forces for Cuba.**

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal opening of the new Parliament, postponed last year in consequence of the resignation of the Disraeli ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the royal speech. The Queen was not present, but her Majesty's speech was delivered by royal commission, and was read to the assembled houses by the Lord Chancellor. The speech is in substance as follows : "That the relations of Great Britain with all foreign powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by a conference of the great powers at Paris. The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should exist between England and America. The disturbances in New Zealand are to be regretted ; but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons by the ministers are framed on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the operation of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary.

"The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament, and the legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of both houses on this subject."

The Queen concludes as follows : "I am persuaded that careful regard will be had to the interests involved and to the welfare of religion, and that through the application of the principles of equal justice to the question before them. Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, and efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people."

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Accounts of the state of affairs in Paraguay have been received from both sides, and are, as usual, contradictory. The Brazilians claim that the war is ended, as their forces now permanently occupy Asuncion, and the inhabitants who, on their approach, by order of Lopez, fled to the interior, are returning to their homes. It is positively stated that President Lopez has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia. On the other hand, accounts from Paraguayan sources represent that the army of Lopez, after the battles of Villeta and Angostura, retired in comparatively good order, and is still capable of making formidable resistance. The Paraguayans base their hopes of preserving their independence and retrieving their losses on violent dissensions which they say have broken out among the generals of the allied troops.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Popular demonstrations have again been made in favor of the freedom of religious worship, and also for the abolition of capital punishment. The people gathered in the streets of Valladolid yesterday, and protested against the military conscription.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

CADIZ, Feb. 16.—Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of six thousand more troops for Cuba. Don Escabanto will go out with the reinforcements, with instructions from the provisional government.

ITALY AND MEXICO.

FLORENCE, Feb. 16.—Complete diplomatic relations between Italy and the republic of Mexico will soon be restored.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

**The Lincoln Assassination—Senator Bayard and Mr. Corcoran Repel a False Accusation.**

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1869.—The Senate committee on the District of Columbia was in session for some two hours this morning, in consideration of the claim of W. W. Corcoran, Esq. Senator Bayard, who had been handed a copy of the testimony of the witness Brewer, made quite an address to the committee. He denied that he had ever made any such remarks in reference to Mr. Lincoln as has been attributed to him. For Mr. Lincoln personally he had always ententertained the kindest feelings, but had he not, he would certainly have been incapable of setting a price on the head of the Executive. In addition to all this, so far as he was personally concerned, he would not have deemed himself called upon to notice the statement that had been made, but that it reflected upon the Russian minister, who was a personal friend of his, and who certainly would have been seriously compromised had he permitted such a remark to be made at his table about the head of the government to which he was accredited.

Mr. Corcoran testified that he never uttered or thought of uttering the shocking sentiment put down to his charge. Had he even felt as described, the committee would hardly think him so much devoid of prudence as to make in so public a manner, in the presence of servants and strangers, a remark which was sure to be repeated, and which would have instantly consigned him to Fort Lafayette. In answer to questions of Mr. Nye and other members of the committee, Mr. Corcoran stated that his sympathies were with the South, but that he had never committed any overt act, and had faithfully kept his allegiance to the general government, which he believed it was his duty to do as a citizen of the District of Columbia.—When abroad he had associated with prominent Southerners, including Slidell and others, Mr. Slidell's secretary of legation being his son-in-law, but with these gentlemen he had been intimate at home, and he saw no reason why he should break off the friendship when in a foreign country. Mr. Nye asked whether he had hobnobbed with George Saunders. Mr. Corcoran said he had not ; he knew Saunders, but he had never associated with him here, and of course had not when he met him abroad. Mr. Corcoran, although promptly answering these questions, did not consider them relevant to the investigation before the committee.

**Defeat of Negro Suffrage in Kansas.**

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The Kansas Senate yesterday defeated the proposition to amend the constitution by striking out the word white, by a vote of 17 to 14.—Three Senators voted no, because they want the word male stricken out before the word white.

There are now at work in the Methodist Episcopal Church seven thousand one hundred and thirty itinerant ministers.

Jacksonville, Fla., is enjoying an abundance of shad, at from forty-five to fifty cents per pair.

A deaf and dumb youth is now serving out his third term in a Massachusetts jail.

There are eight million of acres of unoccupied land in the State of Maine.